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Popish DELUSIONS, and DIVISIONS.

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Reader, This counterfeit deluding Devil (seemingly asraid of the Papists Holy water) is the true Representative of all such as place a Holiness where GOD has put none. See Delusion XX. pag. 20.





The Collier (spoken of by Cardinal Hosius) represents, and speaks the very Dialect of all ignorant Protestants as well as Papists, who are Debauchd in their Lives & Conversation, as well Women as Men, that drink, swear, forswear, curse, whore, & c. But as to an Eternal welfare of their souls are idle, careless, indifferent, & therefore ignorant; fit to be

deluded by a blind, sottish Priest; thinking it enough to say, They believe as the Church believe, or, words to that effect. See the Preface.

PACQUET Popish Delufions, False Miracles, and Lying Wonders:-Together with Many Grand DIVISIONS Among PAPISTS:-Far exceeding both in Quality and Quantity those among Protestants: notwithstanding their seeming Unity. Exposed to the Shame of POPERY. Whereunto is added The Papists DISSENTIONS From the PROTESTANT: With (That, the enemp fo much glorgs-in, viz.) The Differences of the PROTESTANTS among themselves. -And, a fearful Caution to Apostatizing Protestants. -By MERCURIUS HIBERNICUS. Sero, fed Serio.

London, Printed for L. Curtifs, 1681.

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MALE CILL IS HIR ERNINGER

TO

The Right Honourable

Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, KE

Lord Mayor LONDON:

One of Its Representatives in this

Parliament.

S Clouds are dispelled, when the Sun mounteth in its Vertical Lustre and Glory: so the noison Mists of Vices, and vicious Varlets are dissipated, as well by the bright beams of A.3.

Virtue, shining forth in the Lives and Manners of Good Magistrates, (such I take your Lordship, and some others to be) as by the Sword of Justice it self; which, as you well know, is not to be born in vain, but to be used with Legal and Regular Severity against Offenders, especially incorrigible Ones. Now, What, or Who greater Offenders and Delinquents, nay, Who can be reputed more destructive & pernicious Adversaries to any Protestant State or Kingdom, than Blood-thirsty, murdering, Cityburning, All-destroying, plotting Papists? What can we term the whole Rout of their Clergy? especially their Jesuits (those Infernal Furies) less than the Common Enemy of Mankind! for us much as they delight to prey upon all of their own kind, that are not of their Execrable Religion! which yet, neither the Fiercest Lyons, Cruellest Tygers, Savage Bears, nor Ravening

ning Wolves were ever guilty of: for these State-Mountebanks are never idle, but alwayes in action, and perpetual Motion, to perpetrate the greatest Villanies

and Mischiefs imaginable.

My Lord, your Care, Diligence and Vigilance, concerning such Persons and Things, together with your prudent Conduct in matters of great Importance (by which we injoy good Order and Tranquility) must needs be very acceptable to all good People, as indeed they are, and will make you, deservedly, famous to Posterity: And it is boped, that your good Example may raife in your Successors, a generous and candid Emulation, to tread the same Paths of Honour, Justice and Prudence, by your Lordship so regularly tracktout for them. I say, Justice, that true Child of Virtue, that Stay and Staff of Peace, that great Maintainer of Honor, for, as Justitia

tia fine prudentia plurimum poterit, so, Sine Justitia nihil valebit Prudentia: A worthy Apothegm, of thrice worthy Cicero.

My Lord, If my Fancy deceive not my Judgment, I know not to whom I should with more Reason make a special Dedication of fuch a Book as this, and at such a Juncture of Time, than to the Prime Optimate of the Primest Protestant CITY in the World, as LONDON is, and is acknowledged so to be, even by its most implacable, irreconcilable, restless, sworn and instructed Enemies; who gnash their Teeth, yea, pine away through mere Madness and Malice; not only to behold such a glorious Resurrection from the Womb of Confusion, and late vaft Heaps of ber own Rubbish & Ruins, but also the Detection of their (Still Continued) PLOTS; wherein the great GOD is chiefly to be aspected and magnified! The

The Several Popish Delusions and Divisions, displayed in this little Book are not vulgarly known, I am certain; and therefore, I presume, will be the more welcome to the Ignorant: which, though they will be no News to Your Lordship, and others: yet, I bumbly crave your Acceptance, and Patronage of this Work: Which, I know, will find more Enemies than there are Words in it, as shall my self, for exposing it, who cordially wish all Health, Happiness, Safety and Prosperity to your Self, City and (Protestant) Citizens: to whose Service and Defence of the Protestant Cause, I have with the same Ardency wholly devoted my best Endeavours, and All that I am

Ottob. 23:

Mercurius Hibernicus.

To

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To all Resolv'd Protestants.

HELL is broke loose, the Devil a Hunting rides,
With Troops of Jes'its, and great DONS besides.
To Proselite more Protestants; thereby
The rest to overthrow more easily:
New Projects are on Foot, and one is this,
(Whereof they have great Hopes they shall not miss)
viz. To stir up the Conformists against those
They Non-Conformists call: yea, unto Blows;
Which, God avert. I say, Rome's still at work,
Her num'rous Agents, still among us lurk,
You know for what. 'Tis time then to be wise,
And learn who Friends are, and who Enemies:
'And that, among your nearest Neighbours too,
For such, if Papists, can most Mischief you.

I have been threatned often with Destruction, By Priests, and Kindred too, for my Religion, Yea, pesecuted at Ten years of Age, At last was forc'd to fly, to shun their Rage. Again, in Seventy one, and Two and Three, Some said, In Time, They'd take a Course with me: But all their Threats (even since I was at School) Could never quench my Zeal, nor Courage Cool To the Protestant Cause: Therefore, my Friends, I hope you'l own me in such Noble Ends. Yet, let me say, Though I am still obscure, My Heart's on fire to burn the Romish WHORE.

(a 2)

Bove

To all Resolv'd Protestants.

And Crush her PIMPS already in the Land. Courage in dreadful Times is rarely found, I hope most of you with it do abound.

Here shall you see, ROME'S dark Idolatry,
And Image-VVoiship had before your Eye.
In Reading which, you cannot choose but Smile,
Altho the POPE himself stood by the while.
Here Papist against Papist shall you see,
And 'mongst theinselves divided worse than we,
For all their seeming Uniformity,
Which, yet, they'r forc'd to, by Rome's TYRANNY.
Accept this little Book, 'till others do
More lively paint their Mammeiry to you.

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The Preface.

Aving lately feen a printed Paper concerning a pretended Miracle, wrought by the Power of Almighty God (as the blasphemous, and monstrougly impudent Authors thereof affirm in Print) on the Saint of St. Omer:, Edmund Gennings! in the daies of Q. Elizabeth. The reading whereof, brought to my Remembrance, that I had transcribed several such like Tales, Falle Miracles, and Lying Wonders, out of an old Book in Kent, only for Diversion sake: Being in themfelves fo ridiculous, fo abfurd and impossible: (yet, believed for Undoubted Truths by the blind Papifts) and therefore, think it not unseasonable, at this time, to present them to publick View, very few of them being known to most men: Not doubting, but the simplest Protestant, as well as the intelligent, will not only laugh at them, but utterly fcorn and detest them, and the, now, Promoters of them, as meer Chears, Juggles, and Delusifions; by which they may fee and judge, how miferable not only Kent, (for what I have writ, is only of some places, in that one County) but other Shires and Counties of England, were deluded by the fly Inventions, Magick (a 3)

Arts and Impostures of the JESUITES, Priests, Monks, Fryers, Gr. whilft POPERY reigned here, to the great Dishonor of GOD, and the Woful Seduction, and confequently the Eternal Destruction of Milions of credulous Papills, with whom, even to this very day, the words and perswasions of one blind Priest, was and is of more Force and Authority than the whole Scriptures. For, they are bound, and that under great Penalties to believe every thing, or any thing whatever, be it never fo abfurd and false, for an undoubted Verity, that either the Pope or his Clegy shall teach, impose or command: And amongst the rest, any false Miracle: and indeed, they shall not need take any great Pains in perswading their blind People to a Belief; for they are naturally prone to imbibe any Abfurdity, and fwallow down any Morfel be it never so pestiferous, false, vain, destructive or tragical: yea, to the murthering of their dearest and nearest Relations: by which we may learn, That there is no obliging a Papist, no, not by the greatest Kindness, and Courtefy imaginable; for, if he will be true to the Dictates and Principles of his own Religion, he must feek and endeavour the Utter Ruine of Protestants, yea, though they should have faved him from the Gallows!

O! Sirs, Who would be of so black a Society? of so bloody a Religion? who but the worst of men, Whoremongers, Idolaters, Trucebreakers, Sots, Ideots or Madmen would subject the Faculties of their Souls, and Senses of their Bodies, to the imperious VVills and Pleasure of every proud Frelate and blind Curate? But the Papists do so: Ergo.

I shall conclude my Preface with the Story of a great Popish

The Preface.

Popish Doctor, Gardinal Hosser, who thereby gives you to understand what kind of Believers the BULK of Papists are.

The Devil (faith he) appearing to a Collier, ask'd him, What Religion he was of, and, How he believed? The Collier answered I believe as the Church believes. And, How does the Church believe? (quoth the Devil) why (faid the Collier) The Church believes as I believe, and, I believe as the Church believes. And this was all he could say. And so it is All that most.



of the Papists can say for themselves; so ignorant are they, who must, and do believe their Ghostly DADS more than their own Eyes. For, if the Pope, or their confessors say, That White is Black, or Black is White, they'l

The Preface.

they I believe it, or, That Good is Evil, or Evil, Good Ifa. 5.
20 they'l fwear it, and be ready to stab any man that shall contradict or seem to doubt it, yea, or but ask a Question about it, for Conscience sake: As some have been serv'd in Spain. Thus do the Blind lead the Blind, till they both fall into the Ditch of Destruction. Matt 15, 14.

Now, I shall proceed to my purpose, and it matters not if I begin with Thomas Becket, sometimes Arch-Flamin of Canterbury, Arch-Traytor to his Prince (Hen. 11.) Arch-Enemy to his Country, and Arch-Friend or grand Vassal to his Unholy Holiness the POPE.

Popish



A PAQUET

POPISH DELUSIONS,

False MIRACLES and Lying Wonders,
Published to the Shame of POPERY.

Delufion I.

HIS Man, of whom we are going to speak, was in few years after he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, grown to that height of Pride and Ambition; and to that degree of Infolence; and into fuch high Favour with the Pope; that he began not only to flight, and domineer over his Fellow-bishops, but also the prime Nobility and Gentry of the whole Kingdom; and not these only but the King himfelf, Henry II, whom he had often noted with most malepert and faucy Language, and proud behaviour: yea, so imperious was he grown that be suffered (or rather created a kind of necessity for it) the King twice in one day to hold his Stirrup in Normandy: Until at last, he was grown fo intollerable in his Deport, in fo much that the King could no longer brook him. Many times would he lament his own fad Condition, because he was forc'd to bear with his Pride and Arrogancy, for fear of the Pope. And whilft he was confidering what to do with him; Four of his Gentlemen, knowing his mind, and the justness of the thing, refolved to revenge his quarrel, and do that with their own Swords, which the Pope would not give way to be done by the Sword of Justice : And thereupon foon after flew the Traytor in Christs Church in Canter-

No fooner heard the Pope of the Death of this his great Champion, but he canonized him for a fhining Saint in Heaven: and fent the Deed-doers with his black Curfe down to the Pit of Hell, as he thought.

And, as foon as Stephen Langton, (his fourth Successor) had made a Golden Shrine for his body, and commanded the annual day of his death to be kept holy: not only the common People, but Princes, No-

bles and Bishops, not only of this, but other Kingdoms, reforted in Pilgrimage to his Tomb, in the same Church wherein he was done to Death, and stocked to his shrine for Remission of Sins: Insomuch, that multitudes through to see, touch, yea to kiss even the vilest parts of his Body or Relice: Whereby the Church became so rich in Offerings of Silver, Gold, Jewels, &c. that it far exceeded the Kings Treasury: Every Monk and Fryer sounding forth the Praises, and reporting the Miracles, and Pardons of that blessed Martyr, as they styled him; (but surely it is not the death, but the Cause that maker a Martyr) so that the name of poor CHRIST was now quite forgotten, and the Cathedral commonly called St. Thomas's Church of Canterbury.

It would be too teadious to write of the stately Churches, Chappels and Oratories built and dedicated to his Name, and of the blasphemous Hymns and Collects invented by Monks, &c. for his honor and Service.

The Monks of St. Augustines in Canterbury perceiving how little their old Reliques were esteemed in comparison of Thomas Beckets, they by the Crast of their Abbot, got some part of his Blood, and one part of the Crown of his head, the Report whereof brought no small Credit and Profit to their Monastery: and tho many thousands went a whoring e'n to this as well as the other Monastery: yet it appear'd in the end, that there was no part of Becket brought thither, as it was made manifest especially (in the time of King Henry VIII) by that Worthy Peer Thomas Cromwell Earlos Esfex, and others who were Commissioned for defacing Beckets shrine, and sound all parts of his body entire and compleat, so that the blinded People in this one matter were doubly deceived and deluded: 1. In going to worship him or any part of him at all. 2. In worshipping that which was not there, but only made to believe so, by the crasty and seducing Monks.

Now, amongst the many Miracles that the miserable deluded Papists will needs have been wrought by this proud Prelate; these follow-

ing are some, if any are so mad as to believe them.

T. That his Palace at Orford wanting a good Spring of Water, he firuck his Pastoral staff into the ground, and, that immediately Water gushed out in abundance (as Moses did) and there runneth to this

day; which was called St. Thomas's Well.

2. That, being at his Devotion in his Park, he was much disturbed by a Nighting ale that sung in a bush hard by him, and therefore, by the Virtue of his Holiness, he enjoyned that from thencesorward no such Bird should presume to sing thereabouts: and no more there did, say Papists, when the contrary is, and was then manifest to all the Neighbourhood.

2. That the Black-smith of the said Town of Oxford having prick'd his horse, Becket enacted again by the Authority of his Holiness, That no Smith should thrive in the Parish eyer after: Cujus contrarium ve-THM.

4. That, Lewis the French King coming into England to visit King Henry, and in his Return would needs Visit St. Thomas of Canterbury. and, after great Offers at his Tomb, asked and also obtained of the holy Saint, That neither he in his Passage, nor any other for the future. should suffer ship-wrack betwixt Dover and Whitsand; so that it feems Becker granted a Petition after his Death. Who can forbear laughing at these and such like Tales? However, God shew'd his Displeasure against him, and all Canterbury, perhaps for his sake, for in the very first ! year of his Prelacy, the whole City was confumed with fire.

Delufion II.

B Esides Saint Becket, there was a nother popish Saintling in great Veneration at Offord (in Saxon Ottanford) his name was Bartholomew, this Higler provided the Parish-priest with as much Poultry as he and his Friends were able to devour; for he was much frequented by all the Neighbour Parishioners, for a most rare and singular property which he professed.

For the Manner was, That, if any woman with Child defired to bring forth a Son, the thould offer to this St. Bartholomew a Cock-chicken : & if the would have a Daughter, then the should present him an Hen: so that through the fraud of this Fox, vi? Priest, the Country People, as wife as Capons, were many years together robbed of their Cocks and Hens: even till the daies of Henry VIII. who understanding the Cheat,

commanded the Idol to be taken down.

Delufion III.

B Eda (whose writing are stuffed with old Wivestales) informs us, that upon a time, a great part of the City of Canterbury being on fire, That the then Arch bishop, viz. Melitus commanded, that they should bear him against the greatest fury thereof; and that whereas before it could not be quenched by the great labour of the People, yet at his only presence, together with Holy-water, the fire immediately went out. 'Tis wonder why Becket did not the same in his time, but perhaps he was in a journey, as Elijah faid of Balaam, No Protestant hath reaton reason to believe this, nor any such Tales, at which so many learned Papists laugh in their sleeves. The mentioning of Holy-water brings to

my Memory this Passage concerning it :

A Protestant Boy (very well known to me) put a pretty Trick upon a Priest, and all his blind Congregation: Thus, in the Morning, a little before Mass-time, the Boy observing where the Priest had set his pot of Holy-water, takes the pot, pours out all the Holy water, and pisses in it, so sets it in its place again: soon after the Priest takes the pot, and all besprinkles the people with the Piss, and they very reverently bow down to it, and perceiving that the Water would not hold out to bless them all, they thrust forward striving who should come nearest the Pot, for sear they should go away unblessed. But the Priess knowing he had fill the pot, was greatly amazed to see it all gone so soon; and thereupon, smelling to the Bottle, crossed (not blessed) himself: and, to satisfie his blind People (who were as much amaz'd as himself) he told them, That, no doubt but some Saint or Angel had got away the rest! And they without any hesitation believed him.



But in a year or two, the Business came all cut, and they with their Priest were well laughed at by the Protestants. However they threatned the Boy with Destruction, as the Priest did with Damnation; so that for this and other matters, done and said against Popery, he was forced to fly his Country, and live incognite, as he does to this day.

Delufion IV.

Any Miracles are faid to be wrought by Saint Augustine the first Bishop of Canterbury, and by many stilled the English Apostle; and no doubt were as true as the rest: I shall not blot Paper with any of them, save this one, viz. When the Danes had plundered the City from end to end, (as the Papists long to serve London). Yet Saint Augustines Monks and Monastery were never touch'd! and why? Because that when a Dane had taken hold of his Cloak wherewith his Tomb was covered; it stuck so fast to his Fingers, that by no means possible he could loosen it, till he came and yielded himself to the Monks and confessed his fault.

But, either this Cloak (faith my Author) was weaved ex auro Tholofano, or, which I rather believe) this Canterbury-tale was forged Arabula Romano.

Delusion V.

St. Nicholas Chappel: to this Saint, the Fryers attributed Power over the Winds and Waves of the Sea; yea, that with his own Beck he could appeale them, and preserve from Wrack and Drowning, as many as called upon his Name (but they must withall offer largely to his Picture.) And this was considently believed by the Idolatrous people, as well seamen as others. If any Fisherman upon that coast had escaped a storm, then should St. Nicholas have not only all the thanks for that Deliverance, but some of the best sishes for an offering. But if any suffer'd Wreck (as many did) the Priest to save the Repute of the Saint, would say, It was because they offered too niggardly, &c.

There was the like Cheat at Wind-Chelsey, in which place was the Picture of St. Leonard holding a Vane, or Weathercock in his hand, which was movable at the pleasure of any that would turn it to what point of the Compass best fitted the Return of the Husband or other Friend whom they expected from beyond Sea. After that done, and

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large offering made (for without offering these Idols would be idle) they promised themselves the desired Wind, but whether it sell out right or wrong the Priests gor well by it.

Delufion VI.

This that I am now upon, as it is one of the longest Stories, so, in my Judgment, it is one of the most notorious Elusions of all the rest, or at least equal to the blackest of them: for, it was devised and carryed on with such wonderful crast and Secresy, That not only the Vulgar, but the whole Gentry and Nobility of both Sexes, and many men of the greatest Learning and Judgment were for a time bewitched, and strangely and strongly possess with false apprehensions of the Truth thereof; and many of them Protestants too: In relation whereof I shall for the most part, deliver it in my Authors own words.



About Easter, in the 7 year of Hen. 8.

An. Do. 1525 it happened that a certain Maid named Elizabeth Barton (by the Papists called the Holy Maid of Kent) was afflicted with a strange Disease refembling the Convulsion fits (for many times she seemed to be dead) and after she had thus continued by fits, some 7 months, in one of her fits: she asked if the child was dead? (for her Masters child lay desperately sick in the Cradle) twas answered, No: It shall dy anon, said she, and so it did, for every body ex-

peded it, whether she had said it or not.

But this faving of hers concerning the Childs death, was by feveral (ignorant of the childs dying Condition at the same instant) blazed

about for a wonder, and the termed no less than a Prophetess.

After this, in fundry other Fits (though the feemed to be dead) the told of divers things done at the Church, and other places where the was not prefent. She spake of Heaven, Hell and Purgatory; and of the Joyes, and Sorrows that several Souls departed suffered there. She pread much against the Corruption of Manners, and evil Living. She exhorted to hearing the Mass, Auricular Confession, Adoration and Prayer to Saints and our Lady. In short, she made, in all points, Confession of the Popish Religion.

And

And among other things, this was much in her mouth, viz. She would go home; and yet the never ftirred from the Place the lay. Whereupon (being in her Fits) one ask'd her, Where that Home was? She answered, Where she heard and saw the foyes of Heaven; where St. Michael weighed Souls; where St. Peter carried the Keyes, and where she berself had the Company of our Lady of Courtop freet; and, had heartily befought her to heal her disease: who also had commander her, to offer her a Taper in her Chappel there: And to declare boldly to all Christian People, That our Lady of Courtop-street (a Town near the Borders of Rumny-marsh) had revived her from the very point of. death, and, that her pleasure was, That it should be rung for a Miracle. which her Master (Mr. Cob of Aldington) hearing, said, That there were no Bells in that Chappel; whereto she said rothing, But the voice (or Devil)that spake in her proceeded, faying, Our Lad, will shew more Miracles there shortly; for, if any depart this life suddenly, or in deadly Sin, if he be vowed to our Lady heartily, he shall be restored to life again to receive forift and housel, i.e. be confest, and have the Sacrament given; and after to leave this World with Gods bleffing: Besides this, She told them what meat the Monk, or Hermet of our Ladies Chappel of Courtopstreet had for his supper : whereat (faith her popish Scribe) the hearers marveiled greatly.

And, from that time forward, she resolv'd with herself to go to Courtop freet (not far off) and there pray, and offer to our Lady, which she did accordingly; and was there delayed of her Cure for a season (and that was till her dying day, for she was never cured) but yet in the

mean time put in assured hope thereof.

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During these Matters, the Fame of this marvelous Maiden spread abroad so, that it came to the ears of Wareham Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: who sent to her Dr. Bocking, Barnes and Hadley, three Monks, Father Lewes and his Fellow: his Official, and the Parson of Alding-

ton : with Commission to examine the whole matter.

These men, finding her every way a true Child of the Church of Rome: not only waded no surther in detecting of so great a Fraud; but gave savorable Countenance, and joyned with her in setting forth the same. So, that at her next Journey to our Lady of Courtop-street, she entred the Chappel with Ave Regina Calorum, in prick song, accompanied with these Commissioners, many Ladys, Gentlemen, Gentlewomen of the best degree, with three thousand of the Vulgar bestides. Being in the Chappel, she immediately sell into a wonderful Passion before the Image, as if she had the Falling Sickness (like Ma-

homet.) in which she uttered sundry metrical and rhyming Speeches, tending to the Worship of the Lady of Courtop-street (as she called her:) whose Chappel there she wished to be better maintained, and to be surnished with a daily singing priest: neither did she forget herself, for she said, It was our Ladies pleasure, That she should be put into some Numery. Whereupon the Arch Bishop ordered her to that of S. Sepulchers in Canterbury, where she was still afflicted with her former D. sease for all her promised Cure.

Whiles she resided here, and continued her accustomed working of Miracles, (but what they were, none can tell) having often communication with our Lady of Courtopstreet, (as shee said) who also ceased not to shew herself mighty in operation there, for she lighted Candles without fire, restored the sick to perfect health, and raised the

dead to life, if you will believe it.

Thus was Elizabeth Barton advanced, from the Condition of a poor fervant, to the State of a glorious Nunn, the Hermit or Monk of Courtopffreet enriched by daily offering; Saint Sepulchres honored with the prefence of the Holy Maid of Kent, God blasphemed, and the blessed Virgin abused, the silly People miserably mock d: the Bishops, Priests and Monks in the mean time with closed eyes winking, and the Devil with open mouth laughing at it. And thus the matter stood for fundry years: till the Question was moved about the Kings Divorce:

Whereupon this holy Wench (not contenting her felf within her former bounds of Hypocrify) began to meddle in that Matter: and feigned, That it was revealed to her, That if the King would be divorced from Queen Katherine, he should not be King one month after, (though after the Divorce he lived prosperously many years.)

Upon which, her doings were once again examined by faithful men, and in the end, her diffimulation was laid open; her Accessaries the Monks &c. were detected, the deluded people well satisfied; the grand Deceivers Worthily executed: and the Pope and the Devil, their Master quite and clean confounded. For E. Barton, her self confessed the whole Cheat to the Lords of the Privy Council: Whereof you may see more in the 12 Chapter of the Statute in the 25 year of Henry 8. And most of them, which have been Sainted by Popes, for these 1000 years (Ibelieve) are little better than this She-Impostor. O what a shame is this one Story to Popery, if Papists had any shame in them.

False Miracles,

Delufion VII.

Of Saint Eanswid (so called) daughter of Eadbald King of Kens, many lying Wonders are reported, viz. That she lengthned the great Beam of a building three Foot, when the Carpenters (mistaking their Measure) had made it so much roo short. That in the Might of her holiness she brought Water, over hills and rocks against Nature, to her Pryory a mile off. That she forbad certain ravenous Birds the Country, which before did much harm. That she restored the blind; Cast out Devils; and healed all Instructies. I believe this to be as true, as that Ed. Gennings his Thumb came off with the touch of a Pope-holy Sister.

Madam Eanswide, for these her stupendious Miracles was after her death, by the Policy of Popish Priests, and folly of Common People, honored for a Saint. And 'tis no Wonder, for it was, and is still, usual with the whole Rabble of Romish Clergy, not only to magnify their Benefactors of all forts, but even to Deify them, especially such as were of noble Extraction: Knowing hereby many great Benefits accrewed: as, 1. By that means they affured to themselves many great Personages, as Kings and Princes. 2. They drew by their Example infinite numbers 3. They adventure the more Boldly of the common fort after them. (under those honorable and glorious Names and Titles) to publish their false Miraele, the more strongly to delude. And this was the Reason that Sexbarg in Shepy. Mildred in Thanet. Etheldred at Ely: Edith at Wilton, and this our Eanswid at Folkston: and fundry other idle Gossips of Royal blood, in this and other Nations were sainted by the Pope. Hence was it also, that Edgar, Ethelwold, Dunstane the Juggler, and many others were shrined here on Earth, and then to sit among the Saints in Heaven. If this Eanswide had such Power from above, then why did she not preserve her Pryory from the Fury of H. 8. in whose daies all her pretended Miracles were openly derided.

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Delufion VIII.

Swithin was Sainted by the Man of Rome, for making a Basket of broken Eggs whole, if you will believe the blind Papists, who swear it with as much Confidence as if they had seen it done: the its many hundred of years since Swithin was in orbe nostro. And all these Legends were divised to bring Credit and Profit to the Romish Church: whereat even little Children laugh in Scorn. And in good Truth, most

Papiftshave as much reason to curse their own Plot and Plotters as we have; and wish it had never been; for hereby they have set so many Protestant Pens on Work to lay open the falfness, bloodiness, execrableness, ridiculousness and absurdness of their popula Religion to the World: which otherwise had been filent. For before, People had a pretty good Opinion of the Papifts; and would speak favorably of them: yea, and many of their Religion too: but now, they both hate them, and their Religion, for the means aforesaid: so that the more they ftir, the more they ftink in Peoples noftrils. I fay again. That their hellish PLOT, which intended the utter Destruction of the Protestant Cause, seems to me rather an Advantage to it. Yea, though thousands of Protestants should fall by the hands of Papists : which vet would but confirm and illustrate that divine and glorious Apothegm, or Motto of the true Church, vil. Sanguis Martyrum, semen Ecclefie, i.e. The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church. And I must affirm. That in Canquine Sanctorum Ecclesia Papisticorum primatiam obtinuit, i. e. The Popish Church obtained the Primacy by shedding the blood of Saints.

Delufion IX.

Strange things are told us of St. Mildred (Lady Abbess of Minster-Abby in the Isle of Thanet) no matter whether they be true or no; but the Papists will swear it. This Saint (say they) was so mightily desended with divine Power, that lying in an hot Oven three hours together, suffered no harm. That she was of such virtue, That coming out of France, the very stone, on which she first step to land, receiv'd the Impression of her foot, and retaind it for ever; having besides this property, that if it were removed never so far from its place, it would in short time return of it self without hand. Also, that she being at her devotions, the Devil put out her Candle, which an Angel lighted for her again. Who but Reprobates cannot see, that the Delusions and Abominations of Mystical Babylon (Rome) far exceed those of literal Babylon.

Delusion X.

I know not whether this I am now upon may be called a Miracle or no, but I am fure it is one of the lowdest Lies that ever came out of the mouth of a Bishop; and in good Truth I can scarce write for laughing at it. For, Henry Bp. of Rochester, in the Reign of Henry III. K.

of England, mounting the Pulpit at Sittingbourn, and as he was in the midft of his Preachment, he on a fuddain broke forth into a great Extafy of Joy, as one that had bin wrapt into the third Heaven, and faid, Re. joyce in the Lord my Brethren all; and, Know ye affuredly, That now of late in one day, there departed out of Purgatory, Richard, Sometime King of England, Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Chaplain of his, to go to the Divine Majesty; and on that day there iffued so more but them three out of that place of Pain. Fear not to give full and affured Credit to these my Words : for this thing hath been now the third time revealed to me, and another man (in terra incognita) and that soplainly, as from my own mind, all suspicion of doubt is far removed. No doubt but this was as true, as that the Cow eat Tom Thumb, and fent him alive once more into the World. You may fee with what wholefom Cates Prelates used to feed the People: And if the Bishops, the great Torches gave such a dim Light, what could be expected from rush Can. dles, their blind Curates, and other filly fir- Johns.

Concerning Purgatory, Virgil will shew you what agreement there is between the Old Romans and the New Romanists, in these Verses, 1.6.

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Quin & supremo cum lumine vita relinquit,
Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec sunditus omnes,
Corporeæ excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta, modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur pænis, veterumq; malorum
Supplicia expendunt. Aliæ panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos, aliis sub gurgite vasto
Insectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni:
Quisque suos patimur Manes: exinde per amplum
Mittimur Elysium, & pauci læta arva tenemus:
Donec longa dies, persecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit
Ætherium sensum, atque aurai simplicis ignem,

Thus Paraphras'd.

Moreover, when their end of Life, and light do them for sake,
Yet can they not their sins nor sorrows all (poor Souls!) off shake,
Nor all Contagions fleshly from them voids, but must of need,
Much things congendred long, by wondrous means at last out-spread,
Therefore they plagued are, and for their former faults and sins,
Their sundry pains they bide: some high in air do hang on pins:
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Some fleeting are in Flouds, and deep in gulfs themselves they tire,. Till sins away are wash'd, or cleansed clean with purging sire. Each one of us our Penauce here abide, that sent we be. To Paradise at last: we sew these sields of joy do see. Till compass long of time, by perfect course bath purged quite,. Our former clodered spots, and pure hath less our ghostly sprite, and senses pure of Soul, and simple sparks of heavenly light.

Now, if this Bishops Poetry may be allowed for Divinity, then we may not only affirm, That Virgil's Eniedes, but Homer's Iliads, Ovid's Fasts,

and Lucians Dialogues also may be made Canonical.

All the Scriptures that the Papists bring to prove a Purgatory (which yet is no Canonical Scripture) is out of Maccabes 2. 12. You fee how hard they are put to it, that they must fly to the Apocrypha for help; though all the World of knowing Christians in all Ages, to this day, have utterly rejected the Authority thereof, in comparison of the Old and New Testament, because not penned by the Holy Ghost, And wherein (as I could prove) are not only flat Contradictions, but some Lies.

Delufion XI.

THE Image of Edith, the Daughter of King Edgar, was much frequented in the Church yard at Kemfing, for prefervation of Corn-

from Blafling, Mildew, Oc.

The manner of which Idolatry was this. The blind Farmer or Yeoman was to bring about a Bushel of Corn to the Church, and after Prayers made, offered it to the Image of the Saint. Of this offering the Priest used to take nine Parts for himself (for to be sure he would gain by the Bargain) the residue (perhaps 2 or 3 handful) he would be sprinkle with holy Water, and then mutter over a sew Words of Conjuration, which done he dedicated it to the Image, and so delivered it to the Fool that brought it; who went away with full perswassion. That if he mingled that hallowed handful with all his Seed-corn, it would preserve it not only from-harm, but-caused it to prosper and grow most abundantly.

Terentius Varro noteth of the Old Romans, that amongst infinite others, they had one God in great Veneration, called Robigus, to whom they used to sacrifice for preservation of their Corn; so that Robigus of the Old Romans, and Edith of the New Romanists, were both worshiped for the same end, And they not only agreed in this, but in the

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Properties of their Gods, in the manner and multitude of their Sacrifices, in the times and forms of their Solemnities, in the Report of their alfe and feigned Miracles: and almost in the whole Heap and Dung-

hill of their filthy Superstitions and Idolatries.

Plantus, though an heathen Poet indeed, yet in this more heavenly than any Papist, gives all men this following Counsel, thereby intimating, that they should worship but one God, Unus dum tibi propitius est support, tu bosce minutes dees slocci seceris, i.e. Whilst Jupiter is thy friend, set not a straw by all the Petry Gods.

Delufion XII. XIII.

Adred, a blind Abbot, did wonderfully magnify him they calfied the Monkish manner of living. Therefore the said Abbot most impudently assirmeth, That the same King, while he heard Mass at Westminster, saw between the Priests hands, Christ blessing him with his Fingers. That at another Mass, He saw the 7 Sleepers at Bphesus turnthemselves, after they had slept 70 years on the other. Also, That St.
John Baptist sent the same St. Edward (can any King be a Saint) a goldRing from ferusalem, which he himself had sometime given to a poor
man that asked alms of him in the name of S. John.

I believe S. John Baptist is as much belyed and abused in this kind, as any Saint whatever, and by none more than by the Papists in Ireland, for in the County of Enst Meath at (or very near) Dunsaney, there is a Well dedicated to his Name, of which many hyperbolical Tales are reported, and all the Cures done there (as they say, there have been many) are wholy attributed to St. John by the blind people, thereby giving to the Creature, the glory due to the Creator. Possibly some may have found good in going to that Well, in some ailments (as they may at other Wells both in Ireland, England, &c.) but it is by the only Power of God who hath put Virtue in that, and other waters; and not in the least by any operation or Mediation of St. John, or any other Saint, as the Papists dreams

Here take another strange Tale reported of a Gentleman that sometime lived hard by the same Well. His name was Waren or Waring, commonly stiled Waring of the Well. This person would needs wise the holy Land (so called.) And when he arrived there, or thereabouts, one day passing a River, his pilgrims staff by chance slipt out of his hand into the River, and by the violence of the Stream was carried quite

away, to the great grief of our Pilgrim, because the staff had been hallowed, and had a Crucifix and other knacks upon it. But behold! what strange luck this man had: For, at his return home, or, before ir, (for I have almost forgot the story)his staff was found at the Well aforefaid, about 3000 miles distance from the River where it gave him the Slip. I have heard this hotly affirmed by several Priests and Fryers for a most certain Truth: and the return of the Staff they ascribe to St. John B. If this and the rest be not lyes, then the Devil never told any: But indeed, I have known this, and many other pretended Miracles laughed at by several lay-Papists, as mere Fictions.

Delufion XIII.

W Illiam the Monk of Malmesbury, writing of Alpheus or Alphegus sometime Bishop of Canterbury (whom he and his fellow-Monks will needs have stiled a Saint) affirmeth, That a dead stick being (after his Death) anointed with his blood, suddenly waxed green again: and (like Aarons rod, Num. 17. 8.) began to blossom the next day.

No doubt, but this is as true, as that the heathen Goddess, Dea feronia (as pope-like Poets fable) caused an whole Wood that was on fire, to wax green again: Of whom Virgil saith, Et viridi gaudens feronia luco.

Delusion XIV.

Shurs, in that point of Kent bordering upon Sussex and Surry, though now a poor small Village, yet in old time most famous for the sake of a Rood, which had such a rare property, that multitudes of

people came hundreds of mile to adore it.

For the Popish Clergy blazed about (and the common people believ'd any thing they said, tho never so ridiculous or absurd.) That the Rood, or Crucifix) of this Church, did by certain Increments continually wax and grow, as well in the bush of hair (or Periwig) that it had on its head as also in the length and stature of the Members, and body it self. By which Invention it came to pass, that the Parish-priest (before scarce able to subsist, his Incoms were so small) did not only live most splendidly, but also hoordid up much money: Whilst, he and his reverend Brethren, laughed in their Sleeves, at the blinded people.

Delufion XV. XVI.

OF Justus, a quandam Bishop of Rochester, the Monks report this for a great Miracle: That when his Body, many years after Burial, was to be removed to Canterbury, it yielded a most sweet and pleasant smell to all that were present: which thing, how strange it was, when he had been before his Interment embalmed with most precious and odoriserous Spices; Let any man judge, that hath not resolved to

believe all manner of Delufions.

But I have not done with Rochester, having another Saint and his Miracles to tell you of. The Monastery of this City being erected by Gundulphus their Bishop, having with its Monks suffer'd many Miseries, 1.as being twice burned in less Compass than one hundred years, 2. Through the great Contentions arising betwixt them and their Bp. Gilbert Glanvile (who alwayes hated Monks) in so much that he in great displeasure bereaved them, not only of their goods, Ornaments and Writings, but also of a great part of their Lands, Possessions and Priviledges: and they (turmoil'd themselves in suit to the Pope, for remedy, and for their Charges) were driven to coin their Silver shrine of Paulinus into ready Money; which Act of theirs wholy took away the Estimation of their Church, and that reverence which the blind People before shewed their Saint Paulinus: To these Calamities were added other great Losses sustained through the Wars of King John, who in his Siege against the Castle of Rochester, so spoil'd this Church and Priory that he left them not so much as one poor Pix to stand upon their Altar.

Therefore, it was now high time to devise some way whereby the Priory might be, if not altogether restored to its sormer splendor, yet at least, somewhat relieved from this present penury and abjection.

To bring this about, the crafty Monks, had by degrees drawn the filly people to think very reverendly of one William, that lay buried in the Church: and knowing by Experience, that there was no one way in the world fo conducible to their profit, as the advancement of a Pilgrimage: therefore they procured of the Pope, the canonization of the faid William: with Indulgence to all such as would offer at his Tomb.

But to the end that it may appear to what hard shift for a Saint these populings were driven, and how easie the wretched people were then deluded, you shall hear what great man this Saint William of Rochester

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Indeed, he was a Scotchman, born at Saint-Johnstown, a Baker by Trade, in (blind) zeal so servent, That he vowed to visit the Holy land (as they call it) and in his way passed thro Rochester, where having a while refresh'd himself, he marched towards Canterbury; but he had not gon far from Rochester, but either his servant (or some high way men) robb'd him both of his Life and Money: and because he dyed in so holy a purpose of mind (forsooth) the Monks conveyed him to St. Andrews, laid him in the quire; and was promoted by the Pope (as you heard) from a poor Baker, to a blessed Martyr: and wrought Miracles as sast as Bell (in the Apocrypha) eat: Mutton. However, it is certain, that mad Folks offered liberally to him, even till the daies of Hen. 8.

Delusion XVII, XVIII.

SEEing Strond is so near, let's pass over the Bridg, and hear what was Some there to St. Thomas Beckets horse, and how he was revenged on

the Deed-doers. The Story is this,

St. Thomas (faith Polidore Virgil, the Popes Sycophant, and gatherer of his Peter-pence in England) being hated of the King, (Hen. 2.) and commonly neglected and despised; that when, one time, he hapn'd to pass through Strond, either some of the Inhabitants, or one Robert Brock of Canterbury, cut off the tail of Beckets horse, for which act it so hapen'd (by the will of God, faith Polidore) that all the posterity of them that had plai'd that naughty prank, were born with tails, even as bruit bealts are. And this is the very Reason, that as Kentish men are in meriment called Kentish long-tails, at home; fo all Englishmen in foreign parts are flouted, especially by the Vulgar, who have bin made believe by their Clergy, that the English were Monsters, and have tails by nature. Hence it is, that the Dutch call them STARTS. But no people did believe it so much as the Spaniard (those ancient and most inveterate. Enemies of England) tho at last they became of another mind: for King fames having fent an Embaffador into Spain, with an attendance of many brave Gentlemen, the Spaniards very earnestly minded and viewed them whether they had tails or no, but finding they had none, and the Report to be false, they railed at their Clergy, who had told it for a certain truth.

Such another like Story is reported of St. Augustine the English Apostie, and Beckets Predecessor; who (as the same Author saith) when
sith-tails were despitefully thrown at him by some in Dorset-shire (at
Miglington saies Hestor Boetius) the meek Prelate grew thereat into
such a Fury, that He called upon God for Revenge, who forthwish heard

bino, and fruck them with Tails for their Punishment.

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He that believes this or any of the rest, I am sure did never rightly believed in God.

Before I proceed any further in these lying Wonders, Let me, for Diversion sake, and to make my Reader a little sport, give you an account of a Religious Skirmish, between the Monks of Rochester, and the brethern of Stroud Hospital.

The said Monks, by reason of a great Drought, agreed among themselves to make a solemn Procession from their own house thorow the City, and so to Friendsbury, on tother side the Water, of a special intent and purpose to pray to God for Rain: and because the day of this their appointed Journy hapned to be very boysterous and windy, the which would not only have blown out their Lights, and tossed their Banners, but have stop'd the mouths of their singing men, and toiled them in their heavy and masking attic; they desir'd license of the Master of Strond-hospital, to pass thorow the Orchard of his House, whereby they might both ease themselves, and save the glory of their Shew.

The Master easily assented to their Request, but acquainted not his brethren with it: who, so soon as they heard of it, called to mind that their Hospital was sounded by Gilbers Glanvile, somtime Bishop of Rochester, between whom and the Predecessor of these Monks there had been great heats for the Erection of the same. Therefore, searing that the Monks, pretending a Procession, intended to attempt somewhat against the r Priviledges, they resolved with all might and main to result them. And for that purpose (unknown to their Master) they surnish themselves, and others that assisted them, with Bats, Clubs and Coulstaves, and so laid in Ambush for the Monks coming into their Orch-

ard, who little dream'd what was preparing for them.

It was not long, but the Monks (having made all things ready) approach'd in their Battel aray, with their Banners display'd, and so (thinking no harm at all) entred the bospital boldly, through which they passed into the Orchard, merrily chanting their Latin Letany: but when the Brethren and their Auxiliaries espiced them within their danger, they rush'd out of their lurking holes, ran upon them, and made it rain such a shour of Bats and Clubs upon the Monks Copes, Cowls, and Crowns, that for a while the miserable smen knew not which way to turn them.

After they had a little recollected their wits (of which, through meer amazement they had been a while bereaved) and making Vertue of the Necessity, and the best shift they could for themselves: Some traversing their ground, declined many blows, yet now and then bore off

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with head and shoulders; others used the staves of their Crosses, behaving themselves like pretty men: some made pikes of their Banner-poles; others closing with their adversaries, wrested their weapons out of their hands: among the rest, one (saving his Charity) laid load on a married Priest, absolving him à Culpa, but not à Pana: another drave one of the brethren into a ditch: a third, as big as any Bull of Bashan, ran at the back door of the Orchard so vehemently with his head and shoulders, that he bore it clear down before him, and soboth escaped himself, and made way for his sellows, who with all possible speed conveyed themselves out of the Precincts of the Hospital: and then, shaking their ears, they sell assess their Orgia, I would say, to their Orisons.

After this Storm was blown (or rather born) over, I do not wonder if the Manks never fought to carry their Procession through Strond-Hospital, to avoid the wind; for indeed it could not likely blow more boisterous out of any quarter. And thus, out of this tragical history, arose the by-word of Frindsbury Bats. And altho there was none stain in this holy War, yet I make no doubt but that they were so well

dreffed, that they had cause to remember it many years after.

However, the Brethnen of the hospital, for Penance of their fault, were injuyined every Whisf.m. Munday to come into Rochester in way of Procession with their Clubs: for this their offence (it seems) was never to be forgiven, whilst the Monks remained. I doubt some of these Monks had forgot to carry their Agnus Dei's about them, which, as the blind Papists believe, will desend a man from all Enemies, even from the Devil himself: but this Legend is like the rest, and can be disproved in many Papists in Ireland, &c. and more lately in Flanders, where them and were found dead with their Agnus Dei's about them. And a certain great Papist being to pass near the Enemies Garison, his Consession ask d him, if he had his Agnus Dei with him? he answer'd, No. Q, by any means (said the Priest) Take it mith you, or you mill came to some harm: so he took it, but before he had gone six miles he was kill'd and stript of all. Here you see what Virtue was in the Agnus Dei.

When I was a Boy, I had a longing defire to know what an Agnus Des was, because Papists youths my School fellows kept such stir about them, as if no Angel could guard a man better (as they said, their Priest sold them.) At last I got a little Child into a corner, and opened his Agnus Des which hung about his neck in a little silver case, shap'd like a hears, and sound nothing init, but one grain of wheat wrapt in a little silver.

tle Cotton, which had been hallowed by the Priest: but, if the true Ag.

and other things, as burning Beads, &c.

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It is impossible to write in what Veneration they have Saints Reliques, and how many they have, as pieces of old hats, caps, gloves, shoes, boots, cords, garters, tho-strings, coats, cloaks, points, laces, sculs and other pieces, bits and fragments of their Bodies. Bishop Beckets shoe was kept at Harbledown near Canterbury, in an Hospital standing near the road, Where an old Dotard offer'd it to kiss, to all Passen

gers, after they had been first befprinkled with holy-Water.

It is also as lamentable to think what Confidence they put in Images, which this one Story following may serve to evince, if there were no more (as there are thousands) which some in London can testify to their Shame. For, some Town or City in Flanders (as I take it) being besieged, and servely assaulted by the Enemy without; in sq much that all the people were in a terrible fright: which one of their Priests, or some other popish Votary perceiving, he got all the Keys of the City Gates, and in all haste put them into the hands of an Image there, which was the Patroness of the Town: which having done, Now (said he) there is no sear, so, I'le warrant you, she'l defend the City from the Enemy, sor words to that effect) and yet the place was taken presently after. And for all this, and a Thousand other Delusions, the blind and bewitch'd people are skill mad upon their Idols (Jer. 50, 38.)

It is no marvel indeed, that they who rely so much upon Images, should so listle hope and confide in the true God. Nay, the Papists, (yea, and many papistical Protestants too) affirm, That no man can be sure of Gods sawour in this life: and their Tridentine Council harb so defined: which Possion is directly contrary to these Scriptures, (and which are too diwine for those Terrae shiil's once to mention with their possured lips.)
Rom. 8. 85, 16, 17. Gal. 4. 6, 7. 2 Cor. 13. 5. 2 Tim. 4. 8. Rev. 2. 17.

fab. 1 6122, 23,26.

Drinfim XIX.

PRoceed we new to the popilin Synagogue at Swanfcomb, which was much haunted till Henry the VIII time: for, to the Image of St. Hildeferth such can as were distracted, for restitution of their Wits, as fast as men were wont to fail to Anticyra, for Helleborm.

Thu Cure was performed here, by close keeping, good diet, and other fit means, not only not strange, or miraculous, but meer natural, common and ordinary. And therefore, as on the one side, they

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might truly bethought mad men that frequented this Pilgrimage: so on the other side, St. Hildeserth, of all the Saints that I know, might best be spared: Seeing the keeper of Bedlam works mightly in the same kind of Miracles. However, if any happen'd to be cured, St. Hildeserth and his Image had all the praise, and the Priest all the prose. Thus the blind lead the blind into the Pis of Destruction, Mat. 15.14.

Delufton XX.

YOU have here in this Subsequent Narration, an Account of the great and wonderful Virtues of Holy-water: especially in frighting away the Devil, though he came to your bed-side, or where-ever you are, by night or by day: yea, if you do but shew him the Holy water pot it self (if we believe Papists) he dares not come near it for his ears, but will pull in his horns, and sneak away; and glad to escape so too.

At a place called Morinden, there was a Den of Crossed Thieves, or (if you will) A Neast of Crutched Fryers: of whose manner of Processioning some aged People in the beginning of King James's Reign did



† Reader, Thi Devil compleath represents Strange, Cellier, the Compendium's Author, & all other that reproach the Protestant Religion, & feem to put a Virtue upon the Popish.

well remember: for yearly upon Trinity Sunday (so called) the Fryers of the aforesaid place, did use to muster themselves in a most solemn manner and pompous Procession: Wherein, altho there wanted neither Cope, nor Canopy, Cross nor Candlestick, Flag nor Banner, Light nor Incense, Piping nor Chaunting, neither yet any delightful glittering, that might with the gay glory thereof amaze the filly People, and ravish them (as it were) into a certain popish Heaven: yea, to the end that this their Pageant might be the more plausible (in that it had somthing peculiar to it self) their manner was to make the Devil himself an Actor with them.

For, as they passed along in this gorgeous Aray, they used to have somebody dressed up like a Devil, who should offer to invade or set upon the Company, and as though he would take the holy (ross from them: then out steped some bold fellow appointed for the purpose, with the holy-water-pot in his hand, and with all his might slings holy water at him; at which this Counterfeit Devil must fearfully start back for doubt of scalding, and tho many times he grind, and made as if he would sly in their Faces, yet might be never durst be so bold indeed, as to approach, or come

within the fall of any one drop of the boly water. And thus (for footh) the Virtue of Holy-water in putting the Devil to flight, was confirm'd at Motinden by a demonstrative Argument: Which, if it be fo, then greatly was the Apostle Paul deceived, Ephe-Gans chap. 6. where he would have us arm our felves Cap & Pe from the affaults of the Devil: for alas, what needed he to recite Sword, Shield, Helmet, and fo many other parts of Defensive and Offensive Fur. niture, when the Holy-water stick alone would have ferv'd the turn! or at least, what meant he to omit it, being a thing so serviceable, and eafily provided? But we must give these blinde Popelings leave (after their wonted manner) to fit the Holy Ghoft to School. And yet, by the way, I must tell them, That they cannot Leonem larva terrere, scare a Lyon with a Vizard: It is not their Aqua lustralis, which they have fetch'd from Apollo's Pot, and not from the Fountain of God's Word, that can make that roaring Lyon fly in good earnest: nay, rather let them beware this his Stratagem, and confider. That even in worldly Warfare, men are never in more danger of the Enemy than when he feigneth to fly from them.

But Majora canamus! Often, in Ireland, have I feen Papifts go round the Verges of their Corn-fields, and all to beforinkle them with their Holy-water, to preferve it (as they thought) from lightning and blasting; and all to no purpose, for I have observed, That when they

forbore their Holy-water, their Corn hath rather done better than when they beforinkled it. They use the same Vanity in great thunder and Lightning, for then they will besprinkle their Sheep, Cows, Horses, and all persons present; and every womankind is to courtsey, and every mankind to pull off his hat and bow, when the water is flung at them, which, if any refuse to do, (as Protestants have) they shall be fure to be turn'd out of doors, or have a found cuff on the ear (or worse) as I have had several. Yea many strokes, stripes, and cruel whippings even at 7, 8, 9 and ten years of age, because I would not go to Mass (unknown to my Father) or bow to an Image: and for the fame, my flesh hath bin cut or lanced with Pen-knives, at the age above mentioned: fo that at last, I was forc'd to fly for my life; and for that cause chiefly have I lived as a wandring Pilgrim in obscurity, many years: in which time, I have endured a thousand Miseries, which are the dire Concomitants of a voluntary Banishment : for they murdred my Brother, poison'd my Father, plunder'd & burnt his house & threatned me with death, whereupon I fled the Country.

Delufion XXI.

TWO young Gentlemen of Royal Extraction, and own Brothers, having been murthered at a place called Eaftry: the Archbishop of Canterbury, by any means, would needs have them buried at Christ-Church in that City, intending to have them sainted: whereupon he knew would undoubtedly follow, Pilgrimages, and Offerings, to the enriching of himself, and the Monks there (such was the madness of People in those dayes) but mark the ill luck he had in this his pipus intention (pious Fraud, I should say) for (saith the Tale-wright) when the Hearse was ready, it would not be moved by any force towards that Church: as truly (saith one) as the Cross of Walcham, with twelve oxen, and so many kine, could not be stirred any other way, but towards the place appointed: or, as the Image of Berecynthia, which the Romans had brought out of Asia, could not be removed till the Vestal Virgin Claudia, had set her hand to it: but, to the premises.

Herenponthe Company affayed to convey it to S. Augustins: but all in vain: at the last, they agreed to have it to the Monastery of Watrine, and then (for sooth) it passed as lightly, as if nothing had been within it.

What horse would not break his Bridle (as we say) at the hearing of this Prodigious Lie? or, who can forbear laughing, at this, and other such devised Vanities? which, yet the blind Papists think a deadly sinto question the truth of, especially when attested by a Monkish Authorism

thority,

thority, as this is, as well as all the rest. But these things were foretold by an unerring Author, a Theff. 2. For the Miftery of Imquity doth already work. 7. And then Shall that wicked one be revealed whom the Lord shall consume with the Spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of lis Coming, 8. even him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all Power, and Signs, and lying Wonders Q. and with all deceivablenes of unrighteousness, in them that perish : because they received not the [love] of the Truth, that they may be faved 10. And for [this] cause (mark) GOD shall send them strong Delusions, that they [hould believe a Lye 11: That they all might be Damn'd, who believe not the Truth, but had pleasure in Unrighteousness 12. Now the Spirit freaketh expressly, that in the latter times, some shall depart from the Faith (mark) giving heed to feducing Spirits, and Dolline of Devils Spraking Lies in Hypocrify, having their Conscience seared with a hot Iron, 1 Tim. 4. 12. Now as fannes and fambres withstood Mofes, fo do thefe (Papills) refist the Truth, men of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the Faith: But they shall proceed no further, for their Folly shall be manifest to all men (to all true Protestants)as theirs alfo was 2 Time 3. 8,9.

I make no doubt, but there are others besides the Papists, concern'd in these Scriptures, even in England at this very day: for Annichrist is come forth into the World in several shapes: there are not only Wolves in Sheeps-clothing, but Foxes also in Lambskin. And no marvel, for Satar himself is even now these present times, transformed into an Angel of Light (2 Cor. 1 1. 14.) in so much that if it were possible they should deceive the very Eleth, Matth. 24. 24. But many thousands have been and shall be deceived, and are, even now, now, every day; though they do not see it, because they do not believe, nor worship God

aright, Oc.

Delufion XXII.

Thappened that the dead Corps of a man (lost thro Shipwrack belike) was cast on land in the Parish of Chatham, and being there taken up, was by some charitable people committed to honest burial in their Church ard, which was no sooner done, but our Lady of Chatham (as they slided her, for her Image there was highly reverenced) finding herself offended therewith, arose by night (saith the Fable-Porger) and went in person to the Parish Clark's house, making a noise at's window, awak'd him; he, at the first, demanded somewhat roughly (for it seems he was in a prosound sleep). Who was there? but, when he understood

by her answer, that she was the Lady of Chatham, he changed his note, and most mildly asked the Cause of her good Ladyships coming: she told him, That there was lately buried near to the place where she was worshipped, a sinful Person, which so offended her eye with his gastly grinning, That unless he were removed, she could not but (to the great grief of all good people) withdraw her self from that place, and cease her wonted working Miracles among them: And therefore she willed him to go with her, to the end that, by his help, she might take him up, and throw him again into the Water.

The Clark obeyed, arose, and waited on her towards the Church: but the good Lady (saith the Reporter) not wonted to walk, waxed weary, and therefore was enforced, for very want of breath, to sit down in a Bush by the way, and there to rest her; and this Place (forsooth) as also the whole Track of their Journey, remained ever as-

ter, a green path.

Now, after a while, they go forward again, and coming to the Churchyard, digg'd up the Body, and carryed it to the water-fide where it was

first found.

This done, the Lady Shrunk again into her Shrine, and the Clark peak'd home to patch up his his broken Sleep: but the Corrs again floated up and down the River, as it did before, which they of Gilling-ham perceiving, it was once more taken up, and buried in their Church yard. But fee what follow'd upon it! for not only the Rood of Gillingham (fay they) that a while before was bufy in working Miracles, was now deprived of all his former virtue, but also the very Earth and place where this Carcase was laid, did continually sink downwards.

This Tale, received by Tradition from the Elders, was (long fince) commonly reported, and faithfully believed of the Vulgar fort: for what

Absurdity is that they will not credit!

But here (faith my Author) if I might make bold to add to this Fable, I would tell you, That I this k the Moral and Meaning of the Tale to be none other, but that this Fabulator, being either the Farmer, Priest or owner of the Offerings, given to the Lady of Chatham, and envying the Common Haunt and Pilgrimage to the Rood of Gillingham (lately erected to his loss) devised this Apparition for the Advancement of the first, and defacing of the second.

If that Age had been as prudent in trying Spirits, as it was prone to believe Delufions, it should have found, That our Ladyes path (aforefaid) was some such green trace of grass, as we dayly see in the fields, proceeding indeed from a natural Cause; though by old wives, and

fuper-

fuper litious people, reckoned to be the dancing places of Night-spirits, which they call Fairies. And that this finking of the Earth, was nothing else but a salfe fill'd Pit of the Clarks own digging. Since then, the whole Religion of Papistry it self, is Theomachia, and nothing else, and that is, A resisting of God: Who but the Worst of the worst of Mankind, blind Sois, Arbeists, Russians, Ranters, Robbers, Rognes, Whores, and Theives will own Popery, or date hope to have it introduced either by Fawns or Frowns.

Delufion XXIII.

COME we next to Boxly Abby, which I had almost forgot, but by no means would so do, lest the Favorers of salse Religion might rejoyce at the Omission, and the Followers of God's Truth justly cry out upon me; because much of their popish Mysteries, prestigious jugglings, and deluding Practices are inveloped in this one Story: and with which I resolve to conclude, not for want of matter, but because I think the aforementioned Relations sufficient (if there were nothing else) to detect and evince the salsness, baseness and odiousness of the Romish Religion.

In the daies of Q. Elizabeth it was fresh in the minds of both Protestants and Papists, and shall (I doubt not) to the profit of the one, be continued in perpetual Memory to all Posterity) by what Mystical Imposture, Fraud, Juggling, and Legerdemain the silly People were seduced by the crasty Foxes of this Abby. The manner whereof, I will sed down in such fort only, as the same was sometime by themselves published in print, (for their Estimation and Credit, as they thought:) but, say I, to their own everlasting Reproach, Shame and Consussion.

It chanced on a time. That an English Carpenter was taken Prisoner in the Wars betwixt England and France, who (wanting otherwise to pay for his R a som) thought with himself, having leisure enough, to devise some curious piece of work to make Money thereof, and therefore, getting together sit Maier, he compatted of Wood, Wyer, Paste, and Paper, a Rood of such exquisite Art and Excellency, that is it not only match'd in Comliness, and due proportion of Parts, the best of the Common sort, but in strange Motion, Variety of Gesture, and nimbleness of joynts, passed all other that before had been seen; for it could how down, and lift up it self: Shake and stir the hands and feet, nod the head, roll the eyes, was the chaps bend the brows, &c. so that now it needed not Prometheus sire to make it a lively man; but only the help of

the coverous Priests of Bank or the Aid of Same crafty Colledge of Monks. to deify, and make it pall fut a very Gad.

This done, he made a Shift for his Liberty, came into England on purpose to utter his Merchandise; and laid the Image upon the back of

a poor Tade he drave before him.

Now, when he was come as far as Rochester, he stept into an Alehouseto drink, suffering his borse to go forward alone: he was no sooner
out of his Masters sight, but missing the straight Western Road, which
his Master intended to have going, and turning South, trotted away towards Boxly; and being driven, as it were, by some divine Fury, never
ceased till he came to the Abby door, which he so beat and bounced at
with his heels, that divers of the Monks hearing the noise, came to the
place to know the master, and wondring at the strangeness of the thing,
called the Abbot and his convent to behold it:

These Monks seeing the horse so earnest, and discerning what he had on his back, for doubt of deadly Impiety, opened the door, which they had no some done, but the horse rushed in, and ran in great haste to a pillar (which was the very place where this Image was afterwards ad-

vanced) and there stop'd himself and stood still.

Nam while those D sciples of Anti-Christ, the Manks, were buly in taking of the Load, in comes the Carpenter, who by great inquiry had followed, and challenged his own : But the Monks, loath to loofe fo beneficial a Stray, at first made some Dengal: but at last, being affured that be was the very Proprietor, they granted him leave to take it with him: Whereupan the Carpenter taketh his borfe by the head, to lead him out of the Abby, but he would not stir, then he strikes him, but the fade was for resty, and fast nailed, that he would not once remove from the Pillar; at last, be takes off the Image, thinking to have carried it out by it felf, and then lead his horse after it; but that also cleaved so fast to the ground, that notwithstanding all that ever he could do, it would nor be moved one inch (faith the popilly Author) cretenfe mendacium; fo that in the end, partly through wearinefs, and by perfuation of the Monks, who were all in love with the Picture, and made him believe. That is was by God himself (blasphemous Wretches) destinate to their house: be man contented for a piece of Money, to leave the Image behind him: which the Monks christned. The Rood of Grace.

Thus you fee the Generation of the great God of Boxly, comparable to the Oreation of that beastly Idol of Lampfaces, of which the Poet faith, Cum faber incertus scamnum, facerente Priapum, Maluit esse Deum, &c.

—A Log unmeet for use,
Till Carver doubting with himself
wer't best make Priapus,
Or else a Bench? resolv'd at last
to make a God of me:
Thenceforth a God I am, of Bird
and Thieves most dread, you see,

This of the Poet agreeth with the Prophet Isaiah, viz. The Carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marks it out with a line, he sitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with a Compass, he maketh it after the sigure of a man, according to the Beauty of a man, that it may remain in the house: He beweth him down Codars, and taketh the Cypress and the Gak. - He burneth part thereof in the sire, &c. and the residue thereof he maketh a God, even a graven Image, he salteth down to it, and worshippeth it, and prayeth unto it, & saith, Deliver me, for thou art my god, Isa, 44. 12, 17. Again, They levish Gold out of the Bag, and weigh Silver in the Balance, and hire a Gold smith, and he maketh it a God, they fall down, yea, they woship, they bear him upon their shoulder, they carry him, and set him in his place, and he standeth, from his place shall be not remove, yea, one shall cry unto him, yet can be not answer, nor save him out of his Trouble, 1sa. 46. 6, 7.

And all this contrary to the express Command of God. Thou shalt not make to the self any Graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the Water under the Earth, thou shalt not bow down the self to them, nor worship them. Ex. 20. 3, 4, 5. so then, it is very plain, that in the multitude of gods, and in the manner of Worship, the Rapists may well be compared with the old Heathens, sich they follow their rules, and examples, and not the Rule of Gods word. And therefore they may be said to be the People of his Curse; for it is written (and I am sure it points at them as much as any) Carsed be the man that maketh (or causeth to be made) any graven, or molten Image; an abomination to the Lord, the work of the hand of the Crass man and purter but in a secret place, and all the

Prople foat fay, Amen, Deut. 27. 15.

But the Papills delnot only worthin Images in fecret Places, but in publickial to whereby they openly declare themselves to be theyery Enemies of Christ, and the real Friends and Followers of Anti-Christ.

for do they not receive, and carry about them his mark, not only privately in their right hand, but also most conspicuously in their Fore-

head : ergo. Rev. 13. 16. 17.

Now let us return to Boxler, from whence we have a little digressed. It cannot be fully declared how lewdly the Monks of that place, to their own inriching, and robbing of the blind people, abused this their wooden God, after they had thus gotten him: and which, by the just Judgment of the true God, was by that worthy Patriot, and zealous Protestant, the Lord Crommell, and pious Crammer, pulled down, as well as the Abby, and the Monks quite dispersed, in the Reign of Hen. 8. And the whole Cheat laid open.

But now, if I should thus leave Boxley, the Papists would laugh in their sleeves at my remisses; for indeed the Cream of the Jest, (as we say) and the grand Cheats and Jugglings are still behind, and therefore I pray attend; for I doubt not but to make you

fmile, before I have done.

You must know, That besides this (ungravious) Rood of Grace, as the Monks stilled it, they had also another Image, which was much honored in the same Place, called St. Rumbuld, or, as others, St. Grumbuld, Therefore, I must spend a little time in the Detection thereof, as well for that it was as very a Delusion as the former; as also for that the use of them both was so link'd together, that the one cannot well be understood without the other.

And this was the Manner.

If you intended to have any henefit by the Rood of Grace, so called, You must first be shriven, of one of the Monks, i.e. you must consels all you sins to him, and be forgiven: then by lifting at the Image of St. Grumbal, you must make Proof whether you were in clean life, or no: i.e. if you had not left some sins unconselled: and, if you were in clean life, then was your way prepared, and your Offering accepted of the Rood; if not, then you must be conselsed anew, for it was to be supposed that you had concealed somewhat from your Ghostiy DAD, and therefore, not yet worthy to be admitted Ad sacra Eleusina.

Now, that you may know how this Examination was to be made, you must understand that this Grumbal, or Rumbal, was a pretty Saintling, or the Picture of a Boy-faint of Stone, standing in the same Abby, of it self short, and not seeming to be heavy: but for as much as it was wrought out of a huge weighty stone, (being the base theros) it was hardly to be listed by the strongest man that was; nevertheless (such was the crasty Conveyance) that by the help of an Engin, fixed to the

back thereof, it was easily raised up with the foot of him that was the Keeper, and therefore of no moment at all in the hands of such as offered largely; and contrarywise, by the means of a pin running into a Post (which that Religious Impostor standing out of sight, could put in and pull out at pleasure:) to such as offred faintly, it was so fast and unmoveable, that no force of hand could stir it, insomuch as many times it caused much laughter, to behold a great Lubber lifting at that in vain, which a little Boy or Wench had easily taken up before him, because they offred more frankly than he did.

I omit how many chast Virgins and married Wives went often a way with blushing Faces, leaving (without cause) in the minds of the lookers on, great suspicion of unclean Life, and wanton behaviour; for sear of which scandalous note, women (of all others) stretchd their Purse-strings, and sought, by liberal Offerings to make St. Grambals man their good friend and savourer, by which, Whores also came off with as much credit as honest Women. O! The Deceits of Poperv!

But marke, (Ibefeech you) their Monkish craft and pollicy in picking peoples Purses, (for it was no better.) It was in vain (as the Monks perswaded) to presume to the Rood without shrift; yea, and Money lost there also, if you offered before you were in clean Life : as they call it: and therefore the matter was fo ordered, that without trebble Offrings, viz. first, to the Confessor; seconds, to St. Grumbal; thirdly, to the Rood of Grace; the Pilgrims could not affure themselves of any good gained by all their cost and labour. I cannot conjecture (faith my Author) what Reason mov'd them to make this St. Rumwald (or Grumbal) the Touch-stone of clean Life and Innocency, unless it be upon occasion of a Miracle that he did, in makeing two Priests (now look for a whisker) to lift a great stone eatily. which before, diverfe Lay-perfons (that is, prophane, as they will have it) could not ftir with all their ftrength : which thing (as also his Life and Death) to the end that the Tale shall want no part of due Credit, I will briefly recite, as in the Work (called Nova Legenda Anglia) John Capgrave hath Reported.

A Pagan Prince of Northumberland, bad married a Christian Woman, (if a Papist be a Christian) Daughter to the King of Mercia, or Mid-England, who by no means would bed wish her Husband, till he left his Idolutry (and took up another as had) and become a Christian; at lasthe co. sens, and she grows big with Child, and as they were in their journes, to wish her Father, she unexspectedly falls in labour, and as soon as ever the Child w.s. born (being a Son) he cryed out With a loud voice; three several times, Christianus sum, &c. I am a Christian, I am a Christian; and so made profession of his Faith, desired to be Baptized, and with his Finger directed the standers by, to setch

him a great bollow frome which he would have for his Font.

Herespon fundry of the Kings Servants, assayed to have brought the Stine, but it was so far above their strength, that they could not once move it: which, when Rumbaldus perceived, he commanded the two Priess, (his appointed Godfathers) to go and bring it, which (sith the Legend) they did forthwith most easily (by virtue of their Holiness forsooth) this done, he was Baptized, and within three days after his Spirit departed out of his Body, and was by the hand of Angels conveyed to Heaven: But he force his Translation, he discoursed anningly (as St. Anthonies Pigg no doubt) of sundry Popish Mysteryes, and bequeathed his body to remain one year as Sutton, two at Brackley, and for ever at Buckingham.

Statins Popinius a Poet, that lived in the Reign of Domitian, whether he were a Pagan or a Christian, I know not; however, more Christian than any Papist, whom he seems to Reprove, and point at as well as Heathen Idolaters, in this following Verse. Lib. 12. The-

bais.

Nulla autem effigies, unlli commissa metallo Forma Dei, mentia habiture & pectora gaudet.

Gods form by Pictures cannot be express't, He loves to dwell within the Heart and Breast.

Here you have had (Render) above twenty Donish Delitsions, false Miracles, and Iping Bonders laid open, and that but in some places of one County, by which you may guels what was in the rest of England; nay, in all Europe, whose Supersitions and Idolatries were infinite, whereby the blind People of those dark Times were most miserably, nay willingly fooled, couzened and cheated of their Monys, Houses, Lands, &c. (and of their Witts too) and also abused, blinded, deluded and ruined in their Eternal Estates: And all the Premises are still carried on, by the Twelve grand Disciples of Anticurist: and they are Popes Cardina's, P triarchs, Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Arch-Deacons, Officials, Abbots, Cannons, Monks, Fryers, Jesust.

These last, being the very Life and Soul, the preserver, maintainer, upholder and protector; yea, the very Chariots and Hussemen of the P.O. P.E., and the great Bulwark of Papistry; that he sessenger ly) could better be without his right Eye, or his right Hand, than without them: for, they are indeed his right Hand, his Battle-Axes, his Rock, his Refuge, his Achieophel, his Tower, and sunder his Lord Lucifer) his grand Fulerum, or prop and stay: for I am almost consident, were it not for that Politick Order, there had been no Pope at this day; or if there were, it had been only in visulo, not in exceptio. But one chief reason of the continuance of both, is the Sins of all the Species of Protestants, in General: together with the Impurities in Doctrine, or Errors in Judgment and Discipline, amongst others of them: (from whence sprang all our dire Divisions and Dissentions) I shall name none, the sound Christian knows who, which, and what Imean.

Now, forafmuch as the whole World of Papifts, are already acquainted with all the Differences and Diffentions that are among the Protestants; I shall therefore make the ignorant Protestants (the Learned fort knowing it without me) acquainted with a few of the Divisions and Diffentions among the even the grand Papists: for-all their seeming Unity: I say a few, for it is impossible to recite the one half of what I have read and heard, (to say nothing of what others know) and if I could, yet I have not room enough, for I resolved when I began this Work not to exceed my bounds, of so many sheets of Paper: Therefore I must persone omit two thirds of what might be exposed.

BAUGARGARDAN DAR FEANGAN BANGAN

Popish DIVISIONS.

Their Dissentions amongst themselves,

Even in Fundamental Points.

Wherein you'l find Pope against Pope, Council against Council, Cardinal against Cardinal, Bishop against Bishop, Priest against Priest, Jesuite against Jesuite, &c.

I. Division.

Ellarminus and others affirm (1.1. de cler. cap. 19.) that Clergymen ought not to Marry; but their Cannon Law tells us, They may, dift. \$6. cap. where it is thus written, Cum ergo ex facerdotibus nati in jummes pontifices fupra legantur effe promoti, &c. when therefore we read, that they we'e promoted to the Popedom, who were the Sons of Priests, we must not understand them to be Bastards, but born in lawful wedlock; which Marriages were lawful for Priests, before the Pope: and they are held to be lawful in the Eastern Churches to this day. So that Papists will affirm any thing, though against their own Laws, and the Laws of God, 1 Tim. 4. 1, 2, 3 and in the faid Cannons you shall find, That many Popes that there were Prietts Sons, as, Felix, Deufdedit, Agapi-Bus, Bonifacius, Sylverius, &e. Here have you some Popes and their Clergy and Cannons for Priests Marrige: and other very hot against them ! Why then, Oye Papists, do you tell us of our Divisions? when ye your selves are more divided, even in Fundamentals.

II. Division.

Neurrus, That great popish Canonist, saith, That Men are bound to consess only their great and Mortal Sins; and, that a man may consess some and conceal others. Whose words are these; Hoc Preceptum non includit Venialia, etiams mixta sunt mortalibus. Quibus consequents est posse quem si velit, consesso uno peccato venialia, al-

terum tasere. This Precept (fayes he) doth not include Venial Sins, though they are mingled with mortal Sins. Whereupon it follows, That the Penitents may (if they will) confess one Venial and conceal another. (Vide Navar. c. 21. n. 34 in Enchir.) So by this Doctrine, any Papist may dissemble in Confession, deceive the priest, and yet not fin at all.

But Gerson, Chancellor of Paris, is against him, in these words, Omne peccatum pro quanto est offensa Deis, & contra legem ejusternam, est de sna condisione & indignitate mortiserum, & c. every sin, in that 'tis an Offence against God, and his eternal Law, is mortall of its own condition and indignity, according to the rigour of Justice, and divideth us from the life of Glory. The Reason is, because God may justly punish every offence as well with eternal as temporal Death, therefore every sin is mortal of its own Nature. The assumption is deduced from this, for that no (such) punishment is so evil as the Offence, because every punishment and death it self ought to be endured, rather than the least sin committed: Grant the contrary, sin shall be lawful, or be no sin at all. Vide Gerson, de vita. Spinistralii, lest, a part of since a medium. Thus Gersons, whose judgment

in this particular all found Protestants affent to,

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Concerning Venial Sins, I have heard my felf, not many years fince feveral Papilts hold with Navarre, and others with Gerfon: pray tell me now, what greater Division can there be among Protestants than this? nay, among the found ones there is not the least difference about this, for they all agree, that the least Sin, of its own nature, incurrs Damnation. Then cease boatting of your unity, Oye Papilts. fith we are more divided among your felves than the bulk of Protestants know of; who are also as ignorant of Divisions amongst the Popes themselves : as Pope Stephen against Formofus, and Pope Romanu against Stephen, and Sergius the III. persecutes the very nameof Formofus, whose Body after buried, he commanded to betaken up and Beheaded; besides many other Popes which have been miserably divided concerning which read Platina and Carenza in fumma Concil. fol. 354. and 355. Divers other Popes have come to that Dignity fome by the Sword, some by private Murther, and some by Magick. Art: as Christopher I. Boniface VII. Sylvester II: Damasus II. cfc. I shall conclude this, with the Epicaph of Pope Benedict the XII, made by one of his own Clergy, by which you may fee whar kind of men moft of them were.

Hie sciewest Nero, laicis mors vipera elero, Devius à vero, cupa repleta mero.

That is,

Here's Nero laid, to Lay-men was a Death; To Clergy-men a Viper void of Faith. His Heart a wanderer from all Truch Divine, His Head a Cop fill'd up with strongest Wine.

Platina calls Pope John the XVIII. a Thief, a Robber: and Carans 24 (in funime conciliorum fol. 369.) that great Thomist, thus painteth Boniface VIII.

Intravit at Vulpes, regnavit at Lupus, mortus eff at Canis, i.e. He entred as a Fox, He reigned as a Woof, He dyed as a Dog.

III. Divifion.

The Pope, Cardinals and Jesuites affirms, that Insidels, are not bound to their Auricular Confession But Angelus, Richardus, and Gabriel hold the contrary. See Jos. Englos, in A. S. ar. 2. de confess.

Now concerning Auricular Confession, papists differ among themfelves; and that it was never commanded by Christ nor his Apostles, as their own Doctors out of their own Canon Law testify; of which thus writeth Sytvesser Prieras, de confessional par. 4. Utrum ad Confessionem teneamur divino jure vel humano? &c It is demanded faith he, whether we are bound to this Confession, by the Law of God or man? I say, that the Canonists hold, that we are but bound by the Law of Man. And the Popes own Decrees say no less in these words a Quibus au horitaribus, vel quibus rationum sirmamentis utraque sententia satisfactionis & confessionis misatur, &c. (vide de pænit, d. 1. cap. quamvis) viz. upon what Authority or Reasons either Opinion is grounded, is shewed before. Now to which of them the Reader should adhere, I leave it to his own discretion, for either Opinion (pray mark) hath wise and Religious men, that avery the same.

Observe (good Reader) that not only the Popes own Doctors, but his own Law, and the Commentators thereon, acknowledge that Anricalar Confession is grounded only upon Humane Laws, and take notice their own Gloss tells you, that Wise and Religious men hold, some for, and some against it. Other are Unity of the Church of Rome! if Discordancy and Repugnancy be Unity?

IV. Di-

IV. Division.

N Avarrus and the Jesuits teach, that a man may both deny in word and upon his Oath, that which the Judg demandeth of him; fo he equivocate and make his own fence to himsely, (Navar. in enchir. c. 18. n. 61. and cap. 25. n. 43.) But Dr. Sepulwada, is utterly against it : yea, the Jesuits will sometimes by equivocation, and mental refervation deny themselves to be Christians, as their own Brother John Mush contessed, in Queen Elizabeths time: and if so, as no doubt but it is: Then what heed can be giv'n to the feveral Plea's and dving speeches of Harcourt, Whitebread, &c. when they took it upon their Salvation, that they were as Innocent of all that was laid to their charge, as the Child unborn: and though many foolish people ignorant of the depths, quærks, quacks, knacks, tricks, illusions and curious Arts of Jesuites and Jesuitism, possibly may have been amused, fartled and flagger'd at the ferious, folemn and dying affeverations, and deep protestations of the faid Harcourt, Whitebread, and the rest; yet for my own part, I do no more value their words, their dying words, than I do the chattering of a Mag-Pye, or the tears of a Crocodile; for, if people knew their Principles, their cantings, quærks, &c. as well as I do, they would abhorr them for the verrieft wretches, and mearest miscreants in point of mental reservation, and equivocation, that ever the Earth bore : for I have been acquainted with feveral of them in my time.

V. Divifion.

A Quinas, Bellarminuu, &c. affirm Matrimony to be a Sacrament; but Durandus is against them, denying (as they affirm) that it neither conferreth Grace, nor is properly a Sacrament (L'grand, in 4. diff. 26. qu. 3-) and with him held Alphonsus & Castro, and Petrus & Soco, (apud Bellar. 1. 1. de matri. c. 6.)

And their Bishop Mel. Canus, perceiving such difference in Judgment concerning this matter, that he counts him a mad man that be-

lie res any of them : His words are thefe:

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Lege Magistrum (Aquinum) Scotum, Richard. Bonaven. Durand. caterosq; Schola Theologos, & nifi statim corum pendentes ac vaciliantes animos deprehenderis, tum vero me aus stultum, aut temerarium judicato, &c. can. de locis. I. 8. cap. 5. p. 245.

F 2

Read the Master (Aquinas) Bonadventure, Richardus Paludanus, Durandus, &c. and if thou dost not perceive their wavering and doubtful minds, then (saith he) judge me either a sool or a rash sellow: for when they enquire if Matrimony conserr Grace; that which was especially to be Desin'd, that, Desine they not at all, but only tell us what others think thereof: also in determining the matter and form of this Sacrament, they are so unconstant and various (mark) so uncertain and ambiguous that he may be judged a sool, whom in such Dissention, will establish any constant Doctrines. Here the Protestant Reader may see Papists dissenting, even about their Sacraments, & most important matters.

VI. Division.

P Anormitanus, Almainus, Cusanus, Gersonus, Abulensis, with the whole Council of Constant, affirm, every General Council to be above the Pope, (as I can prove more largely, had I room enough) Burall the Dominicans, Jesuis and Saminaries do with open mouth thunder out the contrary, as their Writings, and Experience teacheth us.

VII. D'vifion.

A Ugustinus de ancona, and Sylvester Prieras (de Papa. num. 10. and [14] hold, that the Pope doth more excel the Emperor in Dignity, than Gold doth Lead. But Bellarmine (1. 4. de Rom. Pont. c. 1.) and Fra. Victoria (reft. ecclefia pag 38.) fharply impugne their Opinion. - Igitur (ummus Pontifex (faith Bellarmine) ut Chrifti Vicarius, atque adeo ut summus Pontifex eft, inulum babet temporale Dominium. i.e. Therefore the Pope as Christs Vicar, and confequently as Pope, hath no Temporal Dominion. And faith Vittorian, in the fore quoted place. Poteffas temporalis non dependet à summe Pontifiece, fient alia potestates fpirituales inferiores, & paulo p ft, Licet affertores alterius partis communiter dicunt, quod papa infituit omnem poteffatem temporalem, &c. - Sed totum boc, est fictitium, & fine quecuaque probabilitate, nec innititur vel ratione, vel teftimonijs, vel Seriptura, vel saltem alicujus ex puribus, vel vere Theologis, sed glossatores viris hoc Dominum dederunt Papa, cum iff effent pauperes rebus & dring, Temporal power (faith be) and he faith true, doth not depend pon the Pope, as inferior Spiritual powers do: although others on ie other part, commonly fay, that the Pope Ordained all Tempora power, &c. - But all this is a meer Fable, and void of all probability

bility, neither hath it any ground, either of reason or Scripture, or Ancient Fathers, or good Divines; yet the Glossers of the Canons (mark) gave the Pope this preheminence, because themselves were beggarly sellows and unlearned.

Behold here the Original of Papacy, whereof Ignorance and Powerty were the Advancers; and that by the Testimony of this most learned Pop & Deter: With whom holds Bellarmin. Obrave Unity! if Distinsion be it!

VIII. Division.

Many great Papists, v.z. Marsius, Richardus, Paludanus, Aquinas, Pope Gregory, with all his Canonists affirm, That a Priest by Vertue of the Popes Dispensation, may lawfully and effectually minister their Sacrament of confirmation. See Bellarmine and Jos. Angles. upon that Subject. And Covarravias Tom. 2. 1.1. c. 10. P. 24. de sacra confirmatione.

But these are hotly impugned by John Maior, Bonavent. Alphonsus, Scotus, Durandus, and Pope Adrian, saying, that Pope Gregory was

a Man, and therefore subject to err.

See bere, what greater diffention can be than this? for Confirmation is one of their seven Sacraments.

IX Division.

Bonaventura, Jo. Maior, Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Almainus, Richardus, &c. firmly hold, that every of their Seven Orders is a Sacrament (vide Bellarmine, Jos. Angles,) But Durandus, Petrus Lombardus, Cajetanus, V. Etoria and Jos. Angles, hold the contrary, vide Jo Angles de Jacr. ord. art. 2. distic. 3. & victoria. de potest. eccles. relett. 2. p. 90. & de Sacramento, ord. p. 119.

X. Tivision.

THE Pope and his Jesuits affirm, that the Virgin Mary, was conceived without Sin; but Aquinas and the Themists stoutly defend the contrary Opinion. Aquin. 1. n. 3. part. 9. 27. ar. 2. ad 3.

XI. Division.

THE Scoiffs avouch, that we can keep all the Commandements quoad substantiam operis. The Thomists say, we can keep some, but not all; but Gregorius their great Schoolman holds, That we can keep none. Shert and Smeet.

XII. Division.

THE Papills are miserably divided concerning Venizi Sins, which (fay many of them) are no breach of the Law, because they are not contra legom, but prater legem say they: but this Opinion is sharply reproved by other Papists. vid. M. Bains. apud. Bellar. de.

Purgat. 1. 2. c. 4. 6.c.

In the year 1673. I was present at a dispute upon this subject, between a Priest and a Papist Gentleman; the first held Venial Sins, but the second, not only denyed them, but utterly consuted the Priest, and all his partakers: but at last they grew so hot on both sides, that they bent their Fists, and shook their Canes at one another. (Of this points); see Jos. Angles. in 4. sens. de sacram. p. 219.)

XIII. Division.

I Noredible is the Diffention among Papilts, touching the production of a fubstance, out of the accidents, which Papilts imagine to remain without subjects in the Eucharist: concerning which, Richardus holds one Opinion, Scotus another, Cajetanus another, Innocentius another, Aquinas two, the one repugnant to the other. vid. 70. Angl. in 4. art. ult de accid. enchar. Let not the Papists henceforward boast of their Unity, nor charge the Protestants with diffentions, for in truth, it is as much and more their own Badge, if all were known.

XIV. Division.

THE Church of Rome teacheth it as matter of Faith, to believe Christs Body to be in every part, when one of their Bread-Gods, or consecrated Hoss, is broken in pieces, but John Maier, their School Doctor, saith, it is a Probleme. Jos. Angl. in 4. Senn. g. 1. de enchar. diffic. 7.

XV. Division.

Johannes Parificasis affirmeth the substance of Bread to be united to the Body of Christ, Hypostatically: Durandus holds that the substance of Bread is destroyed, but the matter of Bread abideth still with Christs Body Cajeranus saith, (and he saith true) that nothing in the Gospel enforceth us to understand these words, This is my Body, so grossly and carnally as the Papists do. The Council of Trent teacheth, that the Bread is neither annihilated, neither abideth in the Sacrament.

Sirs, who cannot but smile at these Absurdities! For, if it be neither in the Sacrament, or become nothing, I would know what it is, and where it abides. Vide Aquinas, p. 3. 9.65. ar. 4. apud Joseph. Angles. in 4 Sent. de convers. p. 166.

XVI. Division.

T is a great Question, and breeds much Dissention among the Papists: What that is which a Mouse eateth, when she eateth their reserved Host? Peter Lombard, Bonaventure and others, affirm, That the Mouse eateth not Christs Body: (and I am of their mind) But the Popes, Cardinals and Jesuites, hold the contrary, as a grounded Article of their Faith. Lombard and Bonavent. in 4. Jest. d. 13. Behold what rare Unity here is!

XVII. Division.

THE Popish Clergy and their Tridentine Councel deny their Communicants the Cup, and give them only the Bread; nay, the faid Council curse such as affirm, That the people should receive under both kinds. But their own Pope Gelasius is against them, when he decreed as followeth. Comperimus, and quidam fumpta tantum modo corporis facri portione à calice focrati cruoris abstineant, &c. (Vid. de conf. dift, 2. cap. comperimus.) We understand (faith the Pope). that certain receiving the portion of Christs body, abstain from the Cup: which men, (doubtless trained up in Superstition) let them be forced either to receive the whole Sacrament, or be reftrained from the whole; because this dividing of the whole Mystery cannot be without great Sacriledge ____ I pray now tell me, To which of thefe in t is great Diffention among themselves, in this great point, should the people adhere? for, if they follow the Council, the Pope condemns them; if they obey the Pope, the Council curfeth them. Let therefore Papifts rease to twit Protestants with their Divisions, since shamfelves are divided more than me.

The Papifts are not only divided in their Exposition of Scrieture, but also very erroneous: especially in the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, they toke the Sign for the thing signified: the Earthy for the Heavenly: The substance of bread, for the very body of Christ: the thing vinble, for the invisible: the Kings picture (as I may say) for the Kings person. So that where they should use a Trope or Figure in expounding, they stick to the letter: and where they should stick to the letter, there they force an Allegory. In these words of Christ Mat. 26, 26. This is my Body: They perversly keep to the letter:

which being a figurative Speech, must be understood, This signifies my Body. But these Ideots, hand over head, must and will take the refemblance, representation, or figure of Christ in the Sacrament, for the real substance of his body, siesh, blood and bones, in all its proportion

as when he was nailed to the Cross! O ye sensless bruits!

The ancient Orthodox Writers (and divers Papifts too) expound it facramentally, as we do. Tertullian, in his 2 & 4 Book against Marsion (whom Irenam files Os Diaboli) renders it, figura corporis mei. Again, he faith, Dominus, pane corpus suum representat, The Lord represents his Body by bread. So faith Augustin in his Preface to the a Pfalm. And against Adamantine, you may thus read him : Non dubitavit Deminus dicere, Ho: eft corpus meum, cum daret fignum corporie fui, Christ doubted not to fay, This is my Body, when he gave Again, Judam adhibuit (mark) only a fign of his Body. ad convivium, in quo corporis & fanguinis fui figuram commendavit cipulis, Christ admitted Judas to his Supper, in which he commended to his Disciples only the figure of his body, Aug. in Plam. 3. Indas only receiv'd the bread of the Lord, the Apostles receiv'd the bread And the same Author upon Psam 50. touching the and the Lord. words of Chrift, in John 6.53. Except ye est the flest of the Son of man. , ye have no life. This (faith Augustine) is understood very groffly and carnally by many: as though Christ would cut away lumps and pieces of his body and give it them. - But they faid, v. 60. This is an bard faying; but they were (as the Papifts arc) hand of belief, and not the faying: for had they bad true Faith, they would have under flood him spiritually: for in these words, and all other words of the same purpose. . there lyeth hid a facramenta! meaning and mystery: which therefore must alwayes be understood Spiritually, mystically, figuratively, tropically; and not popishly, grofly, carnally, or literally. And Angustin expounds this Text, The Rock was Christ, thus, The Rock did signify Christ : See lib. 38. de Civit. Dei, cap. 38. for Chrift was not a natural stone; tho he was the Stone figuratively. And to faith Lyrannus. Solet res que fignificat nomine rei, quam fignificat nominare, The thing which fignifieth (faith this learned Papist) is wont to be called by the name of the thing which it doth fignify: and fo is the stone fignifying Chrift, called Chrift, when it is not Chrift indeed, but a figure of him: Ergo, the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament is no more.

This Exposition is also confirmed by their own Bernard, in aff.

nification, not that he is properly fo.

The blind Popish Doctors, and all Papists (as well as the perverse Scribes and Pharisees, and the stiffneck'd Jews,) are greatly mistaken in their exposition concerning the Words of Christ. John 6. 54. Who so eateth my sless, and drinketh my blood, bath eternal Life. Now, these Words cannot be understood Sacramentally (in this place) as the Papists Dream; because they were spoken before the institution of the Sacrament: thus they Wrest the Scriptures to their own Consusion.

Now, concerning the real Body of Christ in the Popish Sacrament, if they hold (as many of them do) that Christ is there without Dimensions; their great Evangelist Aquinas is against them. (v. Aqu.p. 3. 9.76. art.4.) but their last shift is this (from which they will not stir in Life and Death) viz God can miraculoully bring it fore pass. Neither will this shift help them, for ultra poffe, non eft effe : for in the Judgment of Wife men, yea, even their own School Doctors; there are fome things which God cannot do, or rather which cannot possibly be done : For instance, God cannot Sin, God cannot make time paft, not to be past; God cannot make that a Blind man remaining Blind, not want his fight, though he can give fight to the Blind: God cannot make that a Dead man remaining Dead, have Life, though he can restore Life to the Dead: in short, God can do nothing that implyeth Contradiction: and all this Argues no Impotency in God, who is Omnipotent; but defect in the things themselves, that should be done. So then, this imaginary being of Christs whole Body in a little round Cake as big as a fix pence, is a flat contradiction, therefore cannot possibly be done. For, what power can bring to pass, that a Body of six foot lung, and two foot broad, remaining still so long and so broad, shall be contained in another Body of three foot long, and one foot broad? Why this is the very Case of Christs Body in the Popish Cake. I could never yet meet with any Papists that could resolve this : for indeed 'tis impossible. Ergo, their Doctrines, are most false, erroneus, blasphemous, absurd and ridiculous: For, what is more absurd, than to hold, (as they do) That Christs real and whole Body is in a thousand places at once, and at the Same time chewed and swallowed down into the Stomach and Bellys of thousands, and afterwards let fall into their bouses of Office! O, most execrable Doctrine! O, most abominable Papists, and Papistry! Who but Fools, Mad-men and Reprobates would be of your Religion!

Give me leave once more (good Reader) to touch upon some perti-

nent passages before inserted.

Signs or Sacraments in Scripture, are called by the names of the

things fignify'd; or whereof they are Signs and Sacraments.

Christ (as aforefaid) is called a Stone, (Alts 4. 11.) A Vine, (70lm 15. 1.) A door. (70lm 10. 7.) A Shepherd, (Heb. 13. 20. and 70lm 10. 11.) and his Father a Husband man (70lm 15.1.) is Christ therefore a Stone indeed? a natural Vine? a material Door? a meer ruffical Shepherd? and is his Father a Country Farmer, Plough-man, or Husband-man? (for they are all one) must all these therefore be understood litterally?

Again, Christ is called a Sean. (Numb. 24. 17.) a Branch, (fer 33. 15.) can any of these be expounded without a Trope or Figure? no

more can the Body of Christ in the Sacrament.

Again, Christ called John Baptist, Elias (Mat. 11. 14.) is John therefore the very same Elias, in 1. Kings 18? Christ called John, the Son of Mary; and Mary, John's Mother, (John 19. 26, 27.) Was John therefore the very natural Son of the Virgin Mary? and the the true Mother of John? I think there is no Papists so Mad as to affirm it: No more then, is the Steramental Bread, Christs natural Body; though Christ called it his Body, that is, Figure of his Body.

Indeed the Papists grant, that divers other Scriptures are to be understood Figuratively, but this and some others must not: and why because the Pope hath so decreed, therefore they must (jump with the Collier) Believe as the Pope Believes; and obey his Commands before Christ and his Apostles: But those that are true Worshipers of God, are not bound by the Law of God, to obey Popes, Princes, nor any Magistrates whatsoever, in matters of Religion, if they command contrary to the Scriptures. And, for this we have many presidents, whereof I shall here insert some:

1, The Godly Midmives would not obey Pharaoh in killing innocent

Children, Exod 1.17.

2. The three young Israelites refused to ober the Command of Nebuchadnezar, to worship the Golden Image. Dan. 3. 18.

3. The Prophet Daniel refused to obey the ungodly decree of Darius.

Dan. 6, 10, 13.

4. The frithful Jews refused to obey the Law of Antiochus Epiphanes, when he commanded them to Sacrifice to Idols. Vide Josephus, &c.

5. Maacha, the Mother of King Alay Worshiped Idels, as did many

others; but those that feared God abhorned her doings.

6. Jeroboam commanded Ifrael to Worship his Golden Calves: but

the true Servants of God would not obey him. I Kings 12. 28.

7. Queen Jezebel worshipped Baal, and commanded others to do so: but all that feared the Lord utterly rejected her; whom she Persecuted, and Marthered the Prophets of God: read Ahabs reign 1 Kings 16.31 &c.

8. Athaliah, a great Queen, was an Idolatres, and enticed her Son Ahaziah, and commanded others to the same Idolatry; but the faithful Servants of the Lord, obeyed neither the King nor his Mother in that

matter.

9. The Priests, Lawyers, Scribea, Pharisees, and Saduces, were great Rulers. And they commanded the Apostles to Preach no more in the name of Issu: but they obeyed them not. But stoutly answered, Whether it be right in the sight of God, to harken unto you, more than to

God, judge ge. Acts 4. 19.

Now, What became of all these persecuting Kings and Queens? Pharaoh and his Subjects were Plagued, and afterwards perished in the red Sea. Nebnehadnezar convinced; and after punished seven years for his Pride. Antiochus died miserably. Maacha deposed, and scorned. Iezebel eaten up of Dogs. Abab slain. Iereboam punisht in his posterity. 1 Kings 14. 10. Athaliah was slain, for all her crying out, Treason, Treason! 2 Kings 11. 14. 16. Herod, a great persecutor, was eaten up of Worms. Asts 12. The High Priests, Lampers, Scribes, Pharisees and Sadnees, together with their chief City, and Temple, whole Country and people, were utterly, totally, and sinally destroyed by the Romans.

These I think, are sufficient warnings to all Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, Princes and Magistrates of all degrees, that they impose nothing on their Subjects in matters of Religion, contrary to the ex-

press Commands of God in his Word.

To conclude, tell me, What has the King of Spain (to name no more) got by fetting up, ard allowing the Bloody INQUISITION in his Dominions? Truly, he has never thrive lince: has he not loft feven of his feventeen Belgick Provinces, and a great part of the rest to the French! Nay, has not the Pope himself lost England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Swedeland, a great part of Germany, France, Poland, Switzerland, &c. For his Cruelties, and Idolatrons impositions in matters of Religion? And particularly, that Saint-torturing, and Murthering engine, viz. TRANSUBSTANTIATION, concerning the Words, This is my Body. I cannot but grieve to find

how ignorant many Protestants are, and those too, of good rank and quality, grave and ferious, of refined parts, old professors of both Sexes: several of whom, I have often seen at a loss (to their shame be it spoken) and wofully non-plus't in discourse with Papists, answering so weakly and childifhly ! yea, most shamefully baffled, and silenc't, even by Popish Children; to the great disadvantage of the Prote-(And all through their flothfulnefs, wordlinefs, Stant Religion. de.) To prevent which mischief among Papists, Priests, Fryers, and many Parents, in what Family foever they find an acute Boy or Girl, they teach them how to dispute of some special points of Religion; the neglect whereof among Protestants is (in my Judgment) not only shameful but finful. And truly I could wish, that Ministers in their publick Assemblies, would preach oftener than they have done upon Mat. 26. 26. and 16. 18. and 18. 18. John 20. 23. and fuch like. With which your crafty Papists make a deal of stir in the company ofignorant Protestants. And I have often found, that they had rather discourse upon one of those four Texts, and other such, then any other Scriptures; which they will by many Tricks, shifts and excufes labour to avoid. By which we may fee, that Papists have more Zeal for Anti-Christ, than Protestants have for Christ! Nay, They have, do, and will with more cheerfulness, and willingness spend thousands for their Catholick Cause, than thousands called Prote-Ants, will hundreds for the Cause of God! O COVETEOUS-NESS! Thou art become the Master-Devil amongst us! Thou'le bury thy Money, or keep it for the Papifts, rather than employ part of it to preserve thy Life and Religion; as the Constantinopolians did. when Mahomet & his Turks befieged them; but after he took the City. and found their hidden Treasure, he uttered this reproachful Taunt. viz. Behold! Hene mis Treasure enough to have raised an Army, sufficient to defend their City and Country from w! implying, That they loved their Mony better thantbeir Lives , Liberties and Religion! So, that through their Coverousness, they lost all at once, To their eternal shame and infamy, the great difgrace of Christian Religion, and dishonour to Christ among Turks! So now, there are many wish well to the cause of Christ: but they will do little enough for it, either in purse or perfon : they are godly for their own private good, if they have but grace sufficient to carry them to Heaven, they care for no more, let the Protestant cause sink or swim, and now it is in danger, they cry God help, God belp, and thats all. Oswhat narrow spirited, and trozen hearted Ephefians, and Laudiceans are thefe! Rev. 2. 4. 5. and 3.15. MAILL

XVIII. DIVISION.

MOST vehement are the exclamations of Catharinus against Car jetanus, and of Antonius Fontsecca, against Catharinus, concerning the formation of EVF, as also Burgensis, against Lyranus, and M. Thoring against Burgensis, in many other things, and all this will appear to such as will peruse their Glosses upon the Old and New Testament.

XIX. Division.

Pope Hadrian, Richardus, and Panormitanus, affirm, That a Priest being contrite: may say Mass before he be consessed. But the Councel of Trent is against it, as a damnable Sin. Iof. Angles. in 4. s. p. 117.

XX. Division.

THE Council of Lateran, (where a monstrous OWL, the Emblem of the evil Spirit which guided them (as the Dove is of the good) appeared to the great a mazement of the Pope and his Achitophels) defined absolutely, that Angels were created with the World. But Nazianzenus, Damascenus, Basilius, Hieronimus, Augustinus, and Aquinas, deny it to be a matter of Faith. Council. Lat. Can. 1. de side Cathol. and Canns. 6 locis. lib 5, p. 169,

XXI. Division.

B Ellarmin avoucheth, That the Major Voice in general Councils; must needs to of most force. But Canus holdeth, That the minor part is the best, if the Pope hold with it. And yet in their agreement in this point, resteth the Foundation of their Ropish Religion.

But to what end are Councils, if the Pope hath a Negative. Voice, and rule them as he pleaseth: rhough absent, for indeed, Popes have been very seldom present at General Councels, as Bellarmine recordeth, Summus ponsifex nunquam interfuit concilis orientalibus perse, &c. Bellarmine lib, I. de concilis cap. 19.

The Pope (laith he) Was never profess at the Councels in the Bast-Ghurch in his own person. And why? Because the Emperor Sate in highest place. Which the humble Pope could by no means endure, because he would not sit in the second place: yet he stiles himself, Servin Serverum Dei! when he never meant it.

Many

Many more Diffentions, and Divisions amongst Papists might be brought to light: as well as many rediculous absurdaties, errors, herefies, and damnable Doctrines, or Doctrines of Devils: for what else is burning the Bible, when printed in the vulgar Tongue of any Nation, and not only that, but all that read it, as Popes have Commanded: and to have all things done in strange Tongues, contrary to the Scriptures. 1 Cor. 14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 2 Tim. 4. 3, 4.

The Pope excommunicates all Lay persons, though never so well

Learned, that reasoned in matters of his Faith.

Again. What an absurd thing is it, to hear a Priest pronounce an Absolution, which neither the penitert, nor himself, understands oft times.

Vid. 6. decret. 1. 5. cap. quicunque. And all their Church Services, Homilies, and Sermons too for the most part are in Latine! Which yet they term an exposition of the Scripture. What a ridiculous thing is it, to see the ignorant vulgar people (Commanded to) hear the Gospel read in Latine, and withal to behold them earnestly listening with their Ears, least any one word should not be keard, though impossible to be understood: for which, any man well in his wits would suppose them all to be Mad.

There are no less than an hundred Setts, Sorts, Degrees and Orders of Fryers, Monks, Nun, &c. in the Church of Rome, all which have been set up and confirmed by divers Popes successively. See Fox. Atts

and Monuments p. 337.

Now, it is impossible that such a prodigious rabblement, or such a numerous Heterogeneous Herd, divided and subdivided; not only into fo many forts and degrees, but alfointo fo many opinions (as you have heard, and many more belides) should keep within bounds, if the Pope, his Cardinals, and the rest of his Grand Clergy, and spiritual Bashaws, together with his Popish Kings, Princes, States, Nobili y, and Magistracy of all degrees, did not by their great power and authority keep them in Am, in preferring some; in threatning and most severally punifing others, both Laity and Clergy, even with Death it felf; fo that none of them dare fo much as quack or ftir in the leaft: No not to ask, Why is this? Or, Wherefore is that? Such flaves are they: For they are not to question any false Doctrines of the Popes : For his Canon Law forbide them in thefe Words. Non fpett it ad fubdis tos determinare, aut examinare quid possis papa, aut quid non possit, & quemodo teneaniur parere vel non, qui Sacri legium eft desputare de potentia papa. It belongeth not to the Popes Vassals (viz. Catholicks) not do, for his Law (mark) hath made it Sacriledge to dispute his power. And those that dare do it, must look for no less punishment than Fire and Figgot.

O then! What a Heavenly happiness, and bleffed Liberty Proteflants enjoy, could they but see it, and knew how to use it. And what a miserable flavery it is to be a Papist? Let any man of reason

ludge.

Having thus given an Account of some of the grand Divisions and Differences amongst the Papists, and their Clergy. Give me leave also to shew you most of the principal differences between Papists and Protestants. Which I necommend to ignorant people, too many of them being very apt to be seduced and consequently, destroy'd in their Souls; for lack of true knowledge, whereof God himself complains, Hos 4.1.6. And I think it may be affirmed with Dr. Featly, That there is no possitive Article of our faith, which the Papists or the most Learned amongst them, do not hold and Believe for Truth and Catholick. So that we are upon sure ground, even by their own Confession. Vid. Featly Cont. Rossen.

For instance.

1: VVE believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God. So do the Papists. But they add thereto the Apocrypha, &c.

2. We believe the Originals of the Old and New Testaments in Hebrem and Greek to be Authentical, and of undoubted Authority: The Papists (I suppose) believe the same. But they add, That the vulgar Latine Translation is Authentical also.

3. We believe the Written Word of God to be the ground of Faith, fo fay they, but add thereto the unwritten Word, of mens Tra-

Ations. Mat. 15.3. Colof. 2.8.

4. We believe that Chriftis the Head of his Church: So do they,

but add to him a visible Head, the Pape.

5. We belive there are two places for the departed, Heaven and Hell: They believe fo too, but add other places more, as Purgatory, Limbus patrum, and Limbus Infantum, all three in Utopia.

6. We believe that God is to be Worshipped in Spirit and in Truth: S fay they too; but add, That be may be Analogically, and relatively worshipped by Images, &c.

7. We believe that we ought to call upon God: They believe fo

too; but add, That they may call upon Saints too.

8. We believe that Christ is our Mediator both of Redemption and Intercession: They believe the same; but add to him Angels and Saints: upon whose intercession and meries they in part rely; and so make to themselves fellow saviours with Christ. Whereas the Scripture saith, That he is able to save them to the uttermost, that come to God by him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them. Heb. 7. 25.

o. We believe that the Saints in Heaven Bear most ardent affections to the Saints on Earth: and pray in general, for the Church Militant: The Papists believe so too, but add, That they have knowledge of our particular mants and nesessities, and pray to God in special for

m, which we deny.

10. We believe that Christ hath instituted two Sacraments in his Church, viz. Baptism, and the Eucharist: they believe so too; but add to these sive other of their own inventions: viz. Matrimony, Penance,

Ordination, Confirmation and extream Un& ion.

11. We believe that Grace is annexed to the Sacrament, in such fort, that all those who worthily receive them, participate also of saccifying Grace: they say so too; but add, That the Sacraments confer this Grace, ex opere operato, and that God is syed to them. So that, by this Doctrine, Children dying without Baptism, are necessarily Damned.

12. We believe that the intention of the Minister is requisite to the right administration of the Sacrament: they believe so too; but add, That the effect of the Sacrament dependent upon the intention of the Mi-

nifter or Priest.

13. We believe that in the Eucharist, the worthy communicant really partaketh of Christs Body: they believe so too; but add, That Christ is Really and Carnally received under certain accidents, the Elements being Transubstantiated. Which is an Impossibility, therefore a mear Nullity.

14. We believe that we are Justified and Saved by the Merits and passion of Christ; they say so too; but add, Their own Merits and

Satisfaction.

15. We believe that we ought to pray for all the Members of Christ his Church Militant on Earth: they believe the same; but add, That we may, and ought to pray for the Dead also.

16. We

16. We believe, and receive the Three Creeds, viz. The Apostles Creed; The Nicene; and that of Athanasius: They believe them also; but add A Fourth Creed, The XII new Articles coined by the Pope, and annexed to the Council of Trent.

By these you may see, how that Human Additions, Traditions and Inventions, has strangely Marr'd and Defac'd the Worship of God, whom they must be teaching, and still putting the Holy Ghost to School. However, Let the Reader observe and see, How the Articles of our Belief are drawn out of their own Confession. That which we, Protestants, hold for Matter of Faith necessary to Salvation, the Papists hold as well as we: And therefore Ours is the true; Catholick Doctrine; Whereas, Their Superstitious Additions to the Catholick Faith, were never entertained or owned, neither by all Christians in any Age, nor by any Christians in all Ages. Neither are all the Papists in the World able to prove any one point of their Tridentine Faith (wherein they differ from us) to be Catholick. See Featly against Fisher.

Now, as you have had a View of some of their Popish Delusions whereby they delade and abuse the common People, rendring them more senseless than Bruites, &c. And also a brief Account of some of the principal Divisions and Differences amongst the Papists themselves; With those between Papists and Protestants: So, let me inform the ignorant (for to them I chiefly direct my Discourse) wherein the Protestants differ: For, 'tis high time we understand one another, and as one man oppose the Papists, those Common Enemy of God and good men, if their infernal Impudence and Considence should set them upon us. Protestants, I say, For I understand there are some among us that reject and disown that Term or Denomition, or at least, care not for it: Therefore I shall here omit them; and only set down such as call or own themselves Protestants: And, they are especially these Four, viz. The Episcopist. The Presbyterian. The Independent, and The Baptists, one sort of them.

WELL then, Wherein differ the first, from the Three last?

Answer, In Rites and Ceremonies.

Wherein differ the Second and Third?

Anf. In Discipline only.

Wherein differ the Fourth from the Third ?

Anf. In Time only: And from the Second, in Time and Discipline. So, their main Dissentions consist in Circumstancials, not Substantials: which always may be matter of great Comfort to Protestants.

Now, If any Protestant be not pleased with this short Account, let give a better. For my own part, I understand not of any Difference amongst them, in any Fundamental Points of Religion: as you see there is among the Papists, for all their vain Boasting of so much Unity. And, who would sain, especially at this day, Set us together by the Eares, and then laugh at us: And for this end, have their Agents and Proselytes continually among us, or, at least to stir us up to Preach, write, and rail against each other. And herein (with grief I speak it) they have prevail'd with too many, even lately: as, I sear they may still, with hot spirited prejudicated persons (and perhaps some of them here omitted) for that is it our Common Enemy, the Papists, would have, and whereat they greatly rejoyce and glory in: whilst in the mean time, they plot, and really design the Destruction of us all: which, with them is not only Lawful, but Meritorious.

TEEing the Papists cannot down Dispute CHRIST'S Kingdom, nor the Protestants refute, By all their Arguments, both old and new, And those (though filly ones) are not a few: Therefore, feek otherwise, them to annoy, And (if they can) them with the Sword destroy. Now, Justice Arnold they assaulted have, As well as Godfrey: Bill more blood they Crave. Note well, that Godfrey, God's Peace fignifies (Whom to their Luft they made a Sacrifice.) And Arnold, Honest, as he is indeed, Sith for his Honesty they made him bleed. These, cowardly and sneakingly did they Affaffinate, where no man could them fpy. They dare not fight till they are three to one, Which unto me and many more is known. Prodigious Projects, ominous and black Are framing still to bring us all to wrack. Preponderated PLOTS and Treacheries Are now conspicuous unto our eyes,

Our Horizon they fain would culminate, And with Narcotick fumes contaminate Great Britain once again (now too secure) Where many Sparks they have brought to their lure: Rude Wretches (wherewith London doth abound) Will foon turn Papifts, if the Pope get ground. Atheifts and Semi-Papifts, young and old Spring daily, yea, grow very high and bold, While Protestants mind nothing but their pelf. Not minding publick, no, but private felf. These are too narrow spirited, also, Too dasterdly into the field to go And fight the Papists: Were we all like thefe. The Pope might mafter England when he pleafe. But there are others of a nobler mind That are refolv'd (as fesuites ye shall find) To facrifice their, Lives and whole Effates. (And many of them too are prime Magnates) Ere Popery shall have the upper hand, Or once be tollerated in the Land. But all our Trust is only in the Lord. Thereto incourag'd from his facred Word. What fearfull Storms and Tempests of Sedition.&cc Have Papists rais'd against the true Religion? Who can the number of their Projects tell? What Hurricanees have rife out of Hell. To blow the Gospell out of Britanny. And in its room fet up ID O LATRY? The fesuites their Pericranions crack How to feduce by any crafty knack: A feet impulsed by Infernal Hate. Witty in Vengeance and things desperate: Men may, but GOD out-witted cannot be, Tis well for Saints there's fuch a GOD as He. The Pope and fesuites all, he can confound. And beat their grand Partakers to the ground: Yea, He can frown them all to HELL, and make Great KINGS and PRINCES at his power quake: What can ye do, O Papifts, if our GOD Forgive our SINS! or fend another Rod. H2 Not

Not You, to scourge us? We had rather be Chastiz'd by Turks than such fell Fiends as ye. But if it be decreed, That we must fall Into your hands; Cannot the Lord of all The Earth remove from us so great a Pest, And US restore to Liberty and Rest?

Rome, Rome! Our God is a Confuming Fire, Look to thy felf, Thou canst not long respire, For thou art Stubble, therefore thou must burn, GOD, in due time will Thee to Ashes turn, Out of which Shall no Phoenix rife, as did From London's Ashes; no, it is forbid. O, STRICTINELLA! thou art rotten hay, And all thy Asses, now begin to bray: There's none but Fools and Desperadoes will The curs'd Commands of thy *Nero fulfil: Atheists and Papists go together go, For ye are both alike: and fuch a Foe I'd rather fight than any: for the Devil Cannot exceed them both in any Evill, They 've made themselves most hateful to the world, Which they have oft into Confusion hurld: Their Works of Darknes shall be brought to Light, More Colemans, in due time will come in fight: More Foxes, and more Guido Fauxes too With their dark Lanthorns (fet on work by you) Will be discovered 'ere long, we hope, And to receive their just Reward -- A Rope. Yet, if the Pope but faint them, all is well, Though many of his Saintlings burn in hell. Rogues, Traytors, Cut-throats, ruffians, frumpets have Been fainted by his Holiness: O brave! Saint Coleman, and Saint Whitebread (for fo you Blind Papists stile them) nay then, Saint fudas too: Saint Satan also, for, he's on your side, And your chief Friend, it cannot be deny'd, What profits fuch a glorious Appellation, If fesus Christ judge them to Condemnation? One of your Saints, when dead three daies he lay, With gastly looks, these fearful words did say: I. Ad

1. Ad judicium vocatus sum! the first day.

2. Judicatus sum ! the second day.

3. Condemnatus sum ! the third day: and then they buried him. I can take my Oath, that I have heard this verified by many Priests, and other Papists, at several times.

All is not Gold that elistereth : no, no. For none are Saints, but whom God maketh so: (Some Protestants are Saints of their own making, So ruine themselves through their own mist aking :) Phanaticism, high-Towring Speculation

Or fesuitism, some think, is true Salvation. The * Sorbonne Censures of their Propositions; Shew they are Atheists; and mere Politicians. The fesuites, that Pharifaical Tribe, 1 No bounds to their blood-thirsty Wills prescribe: They, they would rule the Roste in every place,

And meddle in every matter, thing and case: They take upon them (and that more of late,) To Tutor Princes in Affairs of State: Imposing on the World their addle Theams, Driving wild Fancy's into bot Extreams Of dire Dissention, that they might thereby Confound, amaze, astonish, stupity, Distract, difturb, differtle, and divide,

Exciting men to blood, on every fide. Unbounded in their Malice to all those That cannot with their Machinations close:

Damn'd Wretches, what, will nothing serve your turn, But Towns and Cities through meere Malice burn? Will nothing fatisfy your *Hildebrand, But the Destruction af a Christian Land?

What strange Catastrophe's? what woful things Have they brought upon Kingdoms, States and Kings.

Setting them all-together by the Ears,

Filling the world with Terrors, Frights, and Fears. What Fools have been the Kings of France and Spain

To kiß their Gouty Toes, and hold their Train. And stirrups too! walking by their Horse-side,

Whilest they did swell with Arrogance and Pride?

* See the Cenfures of the Sorbonists in a Treatife, call'd, ATrutb known to few, Sc.

O, Generation of Vipers, when Will ye cease to be Devils, and act like men? When will ye cease to prey upon your kind? Which Crnelty, in Wolves, ye cannot find: Your Mines, and Countermines, are dug as deep As Hell, with which, ye Correspondence keep: Te Mine for Blood, and undermine to blow Up Parliaments for we have found it so: Witness that noted fift day of November: 1605. Which, without horrour, we cannot remember. The Massacres in France, poor Switzerland, Bohemia, Piedmond, Ireland, Pomerland, Hungaria the Spanish Inquisition, &c. Of Protestants, have made away a Million! Tet do the Jesuites, and all the Rout Of Papists, impudently face it out, That there were no such things! No all are Lies, Which you (say they) on purpose did devize! The Powder-Plot was forged too! (They Cry) Though Faux, (&c.) confest it, and therefore did dy. Nay! they deny the PLOT aiscovered, now, By Otes and Bodloe! Yea, they swear and vow, Such things were n'ere intended! Thus, you fee, What impudent, what canting ROGUES they be Hoping thereby to blear the eyes of some, Least they should see the Villanies of ROME: Yet, surely, none but Reprobates will heed Such Cannibals as love on Saints to feed, And suck the Blood of Innocents, because They don't subscribe to their Prodigious Laws: Te Jesuits, O, ye State-Mountebanks! That with your Projects, and Hill-hatchd pranks Do fo much Mischief, till ye are pull'd down, No Christian Prince can Safely ware a Crown: Sure, ye must needs be of the Race of Cain, For that your greatest Care is bow to Stain The Earth with Brooks of Blood of fuch as are True Abels, or watch how, them, to ensnare.

Jesuits by Equivocation have deni'd themselves to be Christians.

As did SirEdw. Digby, R. Winter, T. Winter, A. Rookwood, R. Keys, J. Grant T. Bates, &c.

* Quos time-

From 7ESUS, je, your selves denominate, mus odimus. Tesuites! and yet his Goffel-Truths ye hate! And all * true Gospellers : Nay, do not ye Make bim the Spring of all your Villany! Lord God! Who can their Blasphemies express, A Patron unto all your Wickedness! Without Astonishment and Indignation! Was e're such Devils on Earth since the Greation ! A FESUITE, (i.e.) à Jesu ite, Go From fesus: but he never own'd them, no: Tet, in his Name all evils they begin, Hoping thereby more Proselyte's to win. Therefore it may be said of their blind BAALAM: In nomine Domini, incipit omne Malum! And they also, which, in a sence, is true; But they, and all their Heterogeneous Crew Will have the blasting Benediction Of their Arch Flamin e're they fall upon The Protestants, which having got, they then, Believe themselves to be more than men, As they're, indeed in a right sence, for why? All others they exceed in Cruelty. GOD blefs, US, from the bleffing of the POPE. For in GOD's bleffing is our Help and Hope.

We plainly see it is thy Drift and Aim. Us to enthrall, O Cushan-rishathaim! But art thou sure to carry't? Canst thou tell What God will do ? Canft bear away the Bell. By thine own Power, force and Policy? Yes, thou thinkft: yet who knows but the most HIGH! At last may smile on us, and U's succeed? And all thy Colemans from among ft us weed. And make us, yet, to see more Halcion daies : If so, thy fesuites cannot wear the Bayes. Therefore consider, Look before you Leap, Lest Wrath and Vengeance on thy felf thou heap. Reader , Reader, That thou mayst not have the least Thought of complying with these Cursed Enemies of our dear LORD JESUS CHRIST, and the Simple Purity of his Worship, No, though to save thy life: for having here observed how thou art to be deluded and abused in thy Temporal Concerns, and much more in thy Eternal, by ignorant, sottish Priests, &c. I shall add a dreadful Example of Gods Judgment upon a parcel of Wretches who turn'd in a moment from being Protessants to be Papists: being a Seasonable Warning to Apostarizing Protessants, verifying in the very Letter those Words of our Saviour, which contain in them a Curse, and a Blessing, viz. Whosoever will save his Life shall loose it: and whosoever will loose his Life for my sake, shall find it, Mat. 16.25, as in the following Story is made out.

OW are the Daies, doubtless, whereof Christ and his Apostles forewarn'd us; That there should be a departing or falling away from the Faith: (1Tim. 4.1.2Pet. 3.3. Jude 18.) and that because of Iniquities abounding, the love of many should wax cold, Matt. 24.12. Cold for Christ and the true Christian Religion; Nay, They shall even deny Christ, 2 Pet. 2.1. 2Tim. 2.12. And these things, with many more are come to pass at this very day.

And this hath proceeded from the cursed design of the JESUITES, and the rest of the Romish Faction, who debauch many great Ones, and, they, by their wicked Example (which almost carries the force of a Command with it) the whole Comonalty, (by deluding them with pretences of Venial sins, and Pardons, &c.) For is not Whoring, Swaring, Drunkning, Lying, Aquivocating, &c. become as a mighty Stream overshowing the whole Land, thereby fitting us for some worse Judgment, if the Plague, the Fire, and other Punishments we have had, do no good upon us. Therefore be steadfast: How dreadful is it to consider, and what a sure Token of approaching Judgment is it, to see

I. Many quandam zealous Protestants, grown of late so cold, (colder fiace the PLOT than before) so narrow spirited and basely timorous, (thinking 'tis a great piece of discretion, and that they shew an emphatical piece of Wisdom) That when Discourse is raised in Company, concerning POPERY, they will either shift it off with a Drool, force some other Discourse, or sneak away, in hopes to save their Bakon,

Mer-

faire kontrarium verum eft.) fo that, weally, they are affirmed or half afraid to own themselves Protestants: Shewing notes of meh seal for the true Worship of the true God, as a Tark does site Mahamets, or a Heathen for his Idol: hereby declaring that they have sat under a dead Ministry, of whom God bath said, They shall not profit the People, Those that never selt the Power of God, under an Ordinance, in turning them from all Sin, and shewing them the desperatence of their Condition without Christ, a holy Late, the will know to any, the worst of prevailing Religious, especially routher, which toler lates Sin, as Poperry do's they makes it meritorious, as murdening Kings, burning Cities, etc.

they flared not own the Truth, when they hear it traduced and impugined by men popully affected when in the Spitic of God and their own Conficiences prompt them to speak; as if they were asham'd of Christ, (Sec. Mark 8.28.) I and with Spira, desperately quench and resist the Mozions of the Holy Chosts and it any put them to it by Interrogatories they'l answer with an Equivocation, or an Italian shrup. Know, they that dare not Speak for Christ, will hardly either Do or Suffer for him; These are light Wheat, that will soon be been asset, if the Wind rifes a little: especially, if Eurochdon blow hard.

III. There is also another fore, who, tho they will talk pretry freely concerning the PLOT, or experiment words are so curningly and artificially placed, as if they were coin'd on purpose year their Expressions are many times so ambiguous, and savoring of the LESUITS conting. Querky, that the wisess Man alive can hardly tell what to make of them: and all these three aim at the same thing, was hoping, by Sissence, Indisferency, and Neutrality, to find savour of the Papists, if they should get uppermost, which bethe greatest Folly imaginable: as I could stance by many would stamples, in the Rebellion, in Ireland where they were most exercisely persidious promising the Persestants quarter but in stead thereof apretered them includ Bood. And this one Relation, shall serve in stead of many, whereby you may see, if you will, what you are to expect when they have the Sword, etc. Take it saitbfiely as I received it from Capasis Edward Leventhorp, and others.

During the late Wars in Isoland, A Calife well mann it will English, Protestants, being fuddenly and Branchily belieged by the Enemy, in so much, that in few daies, they were reduced to so great fact emity, that they must of necessity either starve, or yield to the

Mercy of the messiles and implacible Rapifes (whose tender Mercie, and Chustry far allialong the Maryan Dayer, the Troubles in Garman, and the wife Rebellion liath been proved.)

Hereupon, the Day and Hour being appointed whereon they should march out of the Castle, without any thing, fave only their wearing Clothes: These NobleSouls (I call them so for their Magnanimity to the Castle Christ) came out of the Castle, and as soon as ever they came for the Christ) came out of the Castle, and as soon as ever they came for the Figure 1 who, with drawn swords in their hinds, waited only for the Word of Command to fall on, and cut them in pieces: whilst, the other poor Souls were upon their Knees, one while calling upon GOD for Mercy; and another while crying to their Enemies for Pivy so but the Papiths had sworn the Ruine of them all, and had done to too; if GOD by a stronge and wonderful way had not prevented him for, just as the Commanderway about to give the Word; to fall on, and spare none of the Biglish Soldiers; GOD, I say! put it into the Commanders mind, to ask them one Question first; and it was this, He



demanded if there were any Reman Garboliche among them? if there be flaid held Let them draw out, and separate from the rest, who were to stand shift? I the Word was no sooner that of this Mouth, but out eame three or soun, and confest them solves Riman Carboliche, and with all antedated their Religion: after them, came half a dozen, and at the heels of them half a fourte more land divers lothers after them; and all acknowleding themselves Carboliche, antedating as the first did. Wherear the Popishi Communder cavill about and smile and when no more would come, he asked the rest shart stood Firm, If they were resolved to due PROTESTANTS & They, (like true Christians, Heaven-born Souls indeed) answered, That they would not change their Religion to save their LIVES!

Say you for Quoth the Popish Commandent But what, I pray, Dolly you think the others, that separated from you, good Catholick ? No. (faid the stedfast Soldiers) because they never own'd themselves

as flich till now, and they do it for fear of Death, astigues

I verily believe it (laid the Commander) for I thought as much before. Then turning to the rest of his Officers and Souldiers, he said, Thum yonder, meaning shose that separated, are but Counterseit Catholicks, and the Rogues do it only to savether LIVES, and to abuse us, for these will run arisay the next Opportunity. Therefore, by GOD, then shall dy every man of them, and the other for standing to bravely to their Principles shall live; and whom I would soone rrust, upon any occasion, than the other, or any such time for the standard at they are !

In short, he put all the Revolters to the Sword, any saved the other for their brave Resolution and not only so, but sent them with a fale Conduct to the next English Garrison, having as many of his own fent in Exchange, that had been Prisoners. By this noble Act, the said

Commander won great Applause amongst the English.

Now, confidenthis, all ye that think to fave your Lives and Effates by temporising and basely amediating your Religion, or direity complying with, and sawing upon every base patient the most of them are no better.) Papist before hand, as if ye would fore speak Friendship, as I am too sure many do. And possibly, you that are next to, removed but one little step from them, may find some favour, for a very little time, from them, till you and them, if they can by any idle foolish presence get you to raffist them against such as are more Zealous against their Idolarness. But, when their work is so far done, then they will more easily cut you off too for the least step of Reformation since Que.

Maries dajes, their Soul hates, over as the purefit worship. I find I fish liken them to nabetter a Crew than Roques and Thieves that live in an honest place; who will narry it very fairly among the Neighbourhood, to have some hodies good word at a pinch: fo they, make to some one party to shelter under them: and then, only Polyphemu's Courtely will be yours, that is, to dy last, when you have seen the Throats of others cut, your own turn comes next.

There are Seven forte that above all others are most likely to turn Apostates, viz. Fac Coverous, the Ambitious, the Self-lovers, the Overwine, the Formalists, the Ignorant, and the Fearful. 18cc 1822. 21. 8.

Mat. 10.33. Mark 13.13. Rev. 4. 10.25. 1 Cov. 16.13. Phil. 1. 1.

Cr.10.12.

These z include the first three abovenamed; and are wrape up in the word HYPOCRITE; and amongst them, there are divers great Prod fellors even of all fortsewho (as well as the loofe, ignoranty debauch'd, prophane Protestants) for fear or favour, may joyn with the Papilts against Cocere Protestants; as the Lutherant joyned with Papills against the Calvenifts, An. 1567, and about the 10 year of Q. Eliz. especially when allured thereto by the curious Arts of lefuites and their Paolelytes; the Philtring Battes of Profit and Preferment: Seconded by the Justy (the feigned) Promises of some principal Papists and their Agents. But God can (and perhaps will) bring it to to pass, That fuch revoleing Wrethes, may be served as they above mention'd; or, if not lo, yet they cannot escape Vengeance; for I am confident they will perish by one means or other, perchance by the hands oftrue Proteftants: And, for my cwn part, I do profess, (if God will make use of the Arm of Flesh, in our defence) I would sooner give quarter to French or any other outlandish-Papitt, than any English Apostate what soever (Laity or Clergy) that should joyn in Arms with them, or our domestick or homeboin Papists against the Protestants Cause.

And I write this with an heart that hever yet feared the greatest or the proudest fapish in the World: who have been at the routing of such, almost an hundred times, in my junior daies: and therefore. I think, I should know the better how to deal with them now; if they will needs force us to it, by falling upon us first: for till then we will not stir one soot: Let them otherwise provoke us never so much, as they have done pery often, and do daily: hesides hurning of Landon, Southwark, &c. But as crasty Fowlers as they are, they shall not catched Birds in the Chass Be steads of, 2 Cor. 15. 58. ——stand saft, 2 Cor. 16.13. For In all Gods Armory, there's no defence for the Back, the Runggade

or Apostate must everlastingly perish. O Apostate, bethink thy self

True Protestants will rather chuse to dy,
Than Christ, or their Religion deny:
And bravely persevere come, what will come,
But Hypocrites will bow the Knee to Rome,
Ev'n these 7 Monsters, which I nam'd before,
Would Popery, if is were up, addre.

Notwithstanding all this, Let us, and all that think they stand, beware lest we fall, (r Cor. 10. 12.) as they may, without Divine Affistance: Self-Confidence being a most dangerous Rock on which many have split, even in this present Age: Remember the Apostle Peter, and the Apostate Pendleton, in the Book of Martyrs.

FINIS.

Errata Page 6.1.6. r. Delufions. p. 32.1.16. after Pope, add forbad them. p. 34. l. 16. r. Angles. p. 40. l. 15. r. Connivium. p. 50. l. 7. r. him give. p. 52. r. the 14 & 15 lines before the 12 & 13. p. 55. read time 6 before line 5.